THE MIDDLEBURY Campus

VOL. 77 NO. 18 | MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT | MARCH 25, 1983

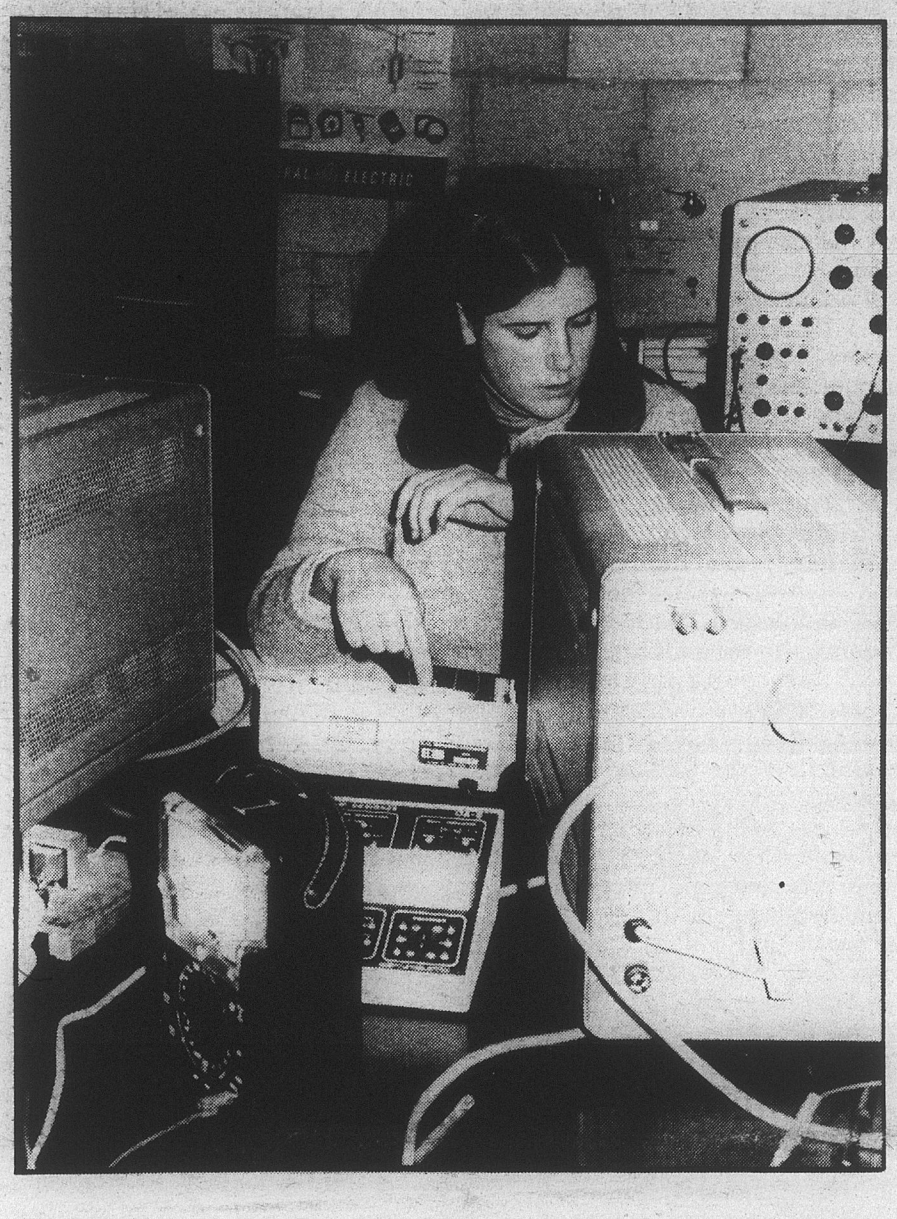

Photo by Greg Smith

Freshman Ellen Wixted completes a lab assignment for a physics course. The number of women in the sciences at Middlebury remains low.

Number of Women in Sciences Remains Low

By Jane Saacke

Are women at Middlebury taking science-oriented courses or majoring in the sciences in significant numbers? At a time when nine out of 10 women can expect to work for pay outside the home, and graduate and professional schools in the sciences are showing a marked increase in female enrollment, Middlebury has maintained a fairly steady percentage of women majoring in sciences.

Last autumn, nearly half of Middlebury's student body was enrolled in a lab course – biology, chemistry, physics, and geology. Of these students, 36 percent were women. Women make up approximately 50 percent of the entire student body at the College.

Margaret O'Brien, assistant professor of chemistry, said, "In chemistry 38 percent of the students taking courses are female." But, she added, "This percentage is not always reflected in the number of females who choose a science as a major."

An increase of less then one percent of women graduating in science has been noted in a 10-year period from 1972 to 1982. In 1972, 7.5 percent of the women in the graduating class were science majors, which includes majors in biology, bio-chemistry, environmental studies, geology, math, northern studies, and physics. In 1982, 7.9 percent of the women in the graduating class were science majors.

By comparison, the number of women who received professional degrees in all fields jumped from six percent in 1972 to 25 percent in 1980. Enrollment of women at dental schools has increased by 1,011 percent between 1972 and 1981.

Robert Gleason, dean of sciences, said he feels society's attitudes towards women in science have been changing. Gleason commented, "It is easier for women to major in science here (than at other colleges). Women have been a part of Middlebury so much longer than at other institutions. There has been trouble integrating women into the academic community at schools that have become coed in recent years."

It may be that the increase of less than one half of one percent is because Middlebury had in 1972 a much higher than average percentage of female science majors. Trinity College in Connecticut showed an increase of 2.7 percent of women in science-math oriented majors from the fall of 1976 to the spring of 1980. In 1976, 5.6 percent of the female students were enrolled in science majors at Trinity; in 1980, 8.3 percent were science majors.

Gleason noted, "Physical sciences have long been considered the domain of men. People believed women shouldn't be in the sciences. There was a pervasive bias that has only recently been changing." Gleason said he does not believe that women majoring in the sciences have any

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Demographics Cause Drop in Applications

By Adam Arkel

In accord with the latest trends that have affected colleges and universities nationwide, total applications to Middlebury for admission into the class of 1987 have fallen from last year's totals.

This year's total was 3,059, down 170, or five percent, from last year, according to Fred Neuberger, director of admissions.

Neuberger said he does not believe the decline in the application pool will pose significant problems for the College. He said, "I think we're in good shape. When all the dust settles, any college which is down less than 10 percent can feel fortunate." Neuberger referred to the latest demographic changes, which show the total of 18 year-olds in America dropping, and continuing to drop, from the present 4 million this year to 3 million in 1994. Such declines will be reflected in the numbers of applicants to Middlebury.

Neuberger noted, "The 18 year-olds just aren't there. There's a great tendency to blame it on finances. I don't think its finances at all. This (decline) is going to keep on until 1994."

Neuberger also said he saw no overall decline in the quality of Middlebury's applicants. "You'd have to assume it's about the same. If there are fewer applicants, there are probably fewer very bright ones. But overall, I see the class being about the same. I think we are, however, going to have to learn to live with fewer options."

Neuberger said he does not see any difficulties in trying to fill future classes. Middlebury will continue to accept about 1,000 students each year in order to fill classes of about 500. He concluded, "Middlebury is in a very healthy situation."

Other colleges have not been nearly so fortunate as Middlebury. Williams this year was down to 4,000 from 4,400, a drop of nine percent. Wesleyan fell to 4,300 from 4,657, a drop of 7.6 percent. Admissions directors at these colleges blamed the drop on demographics, the high costs of college, and a rigorous selection process.

Applicant pools are not expected to begin increasing again until the mid-1990's.

A five percent drop in applicants does not worry Fred Neuberger, director of admissions: "Middlebury is in a very healthy position."

Photo by Nadia Kerwat

Some people think it's a bomb shelter. Some think it's an outhouse. Almost no one thinks it's art.
11
'God' is a heavenly delight and devilishly good, too.
12

Faculty Alumni Share College Memories

By Chris Santella

Over the years, Middlebury has enjoyed exceptionally strong alumni support. This would seem to be indicative of a deep-seeded affinity for the College, and a love for the institution where these alumni spent the better part of four years. To spend four years on a secluded campus in the wilds of Vermont, one would have to feel strongly for Middlebury, to keep oneself from going crazy

Many Middlebury graduates have settled in the greater Addison county area to raise their families, and a smaller percentage of alumni have even returned to join the ranks of Middlebury academia. Among those alumni in residence are Fred Neuberger, director of admissions, Russell Leng, professor of political science, and D.K. Smith, professor of economics.

Leng, a 1960 graduate, has taught at Middlebury for 17 years; Neuberger has been employed by the College for 31 years; and Smith has been with the economics department for 33 years.

When D.K. Smith graduated from Middlebury in 1942 as an economics major, student enrollment was 800. "Everyone could fit in Mead Chapel before World War II — after the war, enrollment shot up to 1,200, and the Chapel could no longer sustain the student population." Smith reflected further on the bygone days of mandatory chapel service: "We were required to attend chapel services each weekday as well as on Sunday. A half-hour was provided between classes in midmorning, and there was really not time enough to do anything but attend. Students were allowed 10 chapel cuts before expulsion."

Smith said there was an isolation-bred intimacy at Middlebury College in the early 1940's. "No one had cars on campus in my day. Our entertainment was self-contained. The College was much more in communication with itself — it seemed as though everyone knew everyone else by name. Today I no longer have the sense of being in a remote place. Middlebury is in touch with the rest of the nation and close to the action now — hop in a car, and in four or five hours you can be in Boston or New York. When I was in school, New York, Boston, and Washington were simply 'somewhere down there.' "

Smith also commented on the altered relationship between students and faculty: "When I was an undergraduate, professors were required to instruct five courses as opposed to three. They simply didn't have time for much interaction with the students. Students today are much more sophisticated both culturally and socially — I'm able to talk with all my students on an equal, adult level. In my schooldays, professors were held in awe and reverence, and students hesitated in seeking them out."

He added, "Female roles in the classroom have also changed — now women receive a relatively fair opportunity for an education. Twenty-five years ago I would have never called on a girl in class for fear of embarrassing her."

When Neuberger came to Middlebury in 1946, he arrived at a completely new world. "I'm from a working-class family, and a place like Middlebury was so different for me. It took me a half-hour to get over my nervousness and fall in love with the place." Neuberger, who was swept into Middlebury on the wake of the G.I. Bill of Rights, said, "With the G.I. Bill funding, anyone who had served two years or more in the service could attend any school they wished with Uncle Sam's financial support. After several years in the military, you can well imagine how easy the transition was to the country club atmosphere of Middlebury — the hardest thing we had to do was eat the food!"

For Neuberger, Middlebury was an academically intimidating place. "We carried five courses in those days as opposed to four. Pre-A's were the bane of our existence. A large percentage of freshmen were flunked out each semester; it seemed that the school had an inferiority complex about itself and was attempting to shore up its image. In any case, one had to show a lot of academic talent to get a B — an A was next to impossible. If anyone ever received three A's in one term, I'm sure they would've put him on the faculty."

Social life at Middlebury in Neuberger's day was also somewhat different from what it is today: "It was the era of the big college dance and fraternity life. Each Saturday night the fraternities usually held a dance which was chaperoned. Almost everyone participated, since almost all the men belonged to fraternities. Middlebury hadn't become a drinking society yet — boozing really had no place at College functions, though the College turned its back on kids who would drink in their rooms, in order to discourage them from taking the trip to New York State and a lower drinking age."

While Middlebury is not the same school now that it was in 1950, Neuberger said he feels it has not changed all that much: "Extracurriculars are done much better these days. They weren't emphasized that much in my time. Kids are more sophisticated now too, and as a result, not quite as friendly as in my day. Middlebury has gone from being regarded as a small Vermont school, to being perceived as a prestigious institution. Alot of small things have changed, but the essence of the school today is the same as it was in my undergraduate days."

When Leng graduated from Middlebury in 1960 as a political science major, he said there was a great sense of optimism about campus: "When Kennedy was elected, there was a general sentiment that things were going to get better. The campus, however, was generally alot less active with social and political concerns — it was still fairly isolated from the real world."

In comparing students of his undergraduate days with students of today, Leng said, "There were more students of a middle class background then, very few foreign and minority students. In some ways the kids from my generation were very similar to the students of today: they're generally conservative, they're concerned with their economic futures, and they're mired in too much drinking. The biggest difference I can see between my undergraduate days and the present at Middlebury is the treatment of women: they were housed apart from the men and they were heavily chaperoned in those days."

Leng characterized Middlebury as a school that has finally arrived: "Though it was somewhat easier to gain admission then, the grading was much harder when I was a student. Middlebury wanted to be compared with the likes of Williams, Amherst, and Bowdoin, but it wasn't quite up to par. Today, Middlebury has risen to a rank of national acclamation." At a recent fraternity reunion, Leng was impressed with the apparent success of his classmates: "When I drove into the parking lot, my car didn't fit in with the Mercedes and Cadillacs!"

Perhaps Neuberger best captured the "Middlebury spirit" when he said, "Professionally, I'm supposed to acknowledge that Middlebury isn't right for everyone, but deep down inside I can't imagine anyone who wouldn't want to go here."

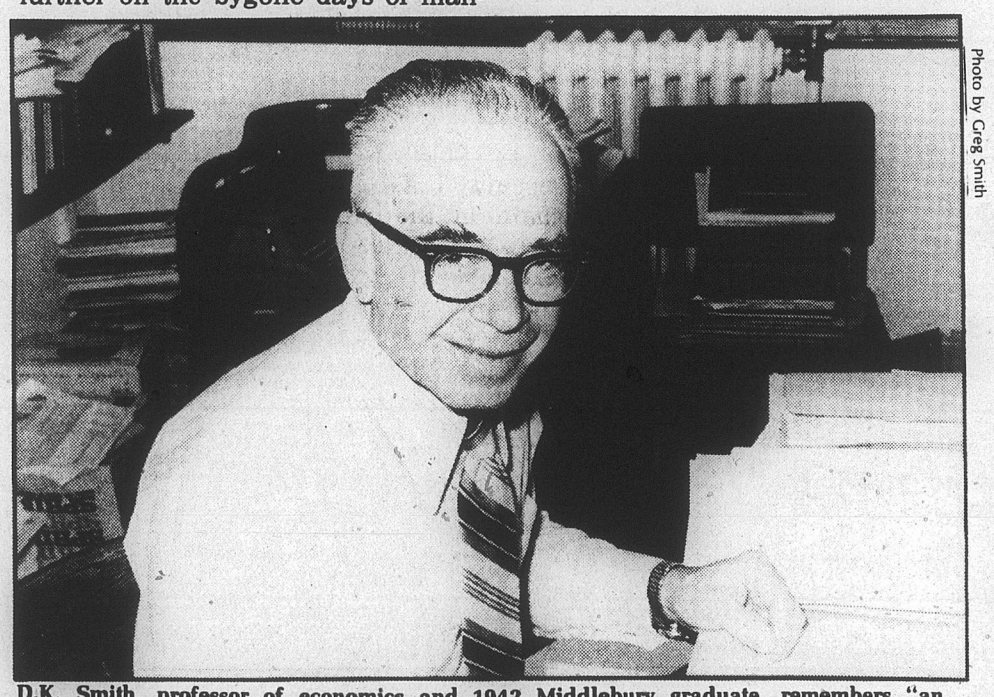

Photo by Greg Smith

D.K. Smith, professor of economics and 1942 Middlebury graduate, remembers "an isolation-bred intimacy at Middlebury College in the early 1940's."

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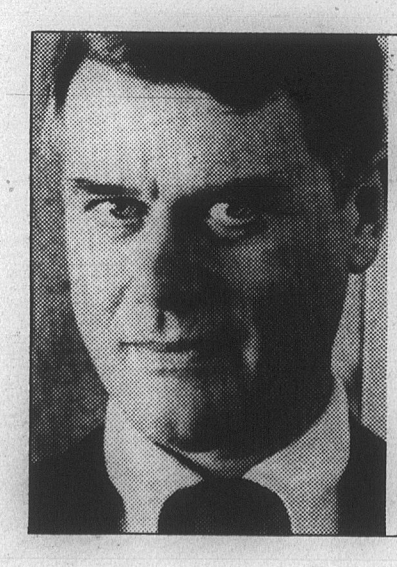

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Albert Einstein

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The Middlebury Campus (USPS 556-060), the student newspaper of Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, by the Student Association of Middlebury College. Publication is every Friday of the academic year except during official College vacation periods and final examinations. Editorial and business offices are located in Hepburn Hall Annex, Middlebury College, (802) 388-3151.

Address editorial communications to the Editor, and business and subscription communications to the Business Manager at: **The Middlebury Campus**, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753. The opinions expressed in To the Editor, The Political Perspective, reviews, and commentaries are the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of **The Middlebury Campus**.

Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont. Subscription rates are $12.00 per year.

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Printed at Upper Valley Press, Bradford, Vermont.

Panel's Views on Divestment Differ

By Edward Brown

Amnesty International presented varying views on foreign influences on human rights practices and divestment in South Africa, at its panel discussion on March 17. The discussion was part of a three night presentation entitled, "Human Rights Practices in Namibia: Can South Africa Be Influenced?"

The lectures were timely since the Faculty Council recently discussed the issue of divestment with the College's board of trustees, at a meeting the weekend of March 12. While the College currently has companies in its portfolio which do not comply with the Sullivan principles, the trustees have yet to develop a definitive policy on the issue of divestment.

College president Olin Robison is now researching the principles, which establish guidelines for the desegregation and fair treatment of blacks and coloreds in South Africa as well as alternatives to divestment. Robison will then present his findings to the board of trustees. But, as he noted in the March 14 faculty meeting, "When the board has this information, I don't know what they will do with it."

The three speakers at the discussion presented three different views on the current foreign economic practices in South Africa. The first speaker, Elizabeth Schmidt, author of "Decoding Corporate Camouflage," defended the effectiveness of divestment. Mike Smith, a corporate executive for General Motors, where the Sullivan principles originated, defended the role of the responsible corporation in apartheid South Africa. The third speaker, Don Norland, former ambassador to Botswana and Chad, did not advocate divestment, saying other companies would merely take their place. Instead, Norland suggested that the power of the blacks to boycott and strike is their most effective weapon.

Moderator Beth Gazley of Amnesty International with Donald Norland and Betsy Schmidt. Photo by Shelagh Connor

Schmidt said American investments in South Africa have grown significantly since World War II. She argued that "American companies are helping South Africa become strategically self-sufficient." If the region does become self-sufficient, it will then be able to continue apartheid by itself.

Much of Schmidt's research has involved an investigation of the affects of the Sullivan priciples on U.S. influences in South African politics and the economy. Her research revealed that in the area of pay scale there is "a widening of the gap" between the money paid a white and a black. Because U.S. companies abiding by the Sullivan principles employ such a small a percentage of the South African work force, Schmidt maintainde that their effect has been "absolutely irrelevant for the struggle for human rights in South Africa."

Also, companies which follow the principles view their activities in a vacuum, worrying only about desegregating bathrooms and nothing else. A better alternative, Schmidt argued, would be "corporate withdrawal." Divestment has a very definite impact on the South African government. Furthermore, she said, it gives a "boost to South African morale" because U.S. corporations remain in the country.

Smith painted a completely different view of how much influence American corporations have in South Africa. General Motord, Smith said, cannot "change South Africa by itself." The company is a "guest of the country" and must abide, in principle, to the law of the land. However, whenever possible, General Motors has tested how far it could go in terms of giving equality to the blacks, and as yet has never "had its wrist slapped." Smith said the company has spent much on projects to improve the quality of life for the black in South Africa, and has started programs "so that their workers can learn to read and write."

Smith noted that while "the numbers aren't great . . . it's a beginning." He said he sees General Motors as a "positive force for change," but there must be "more of an effort by all corporations." He reminded the audience that more concern must be shown by the British, or any efforts by the company would end by the wayside. General Motors has "demonstrated by their activities of the subsidary that they have a concern," but other groups must do the same in order to have a real affect on the South African government.

Norland stated that we must focus on "trying to get practical results because good intentions and resolutions are not enough." He took a position different from both Schmidt and Smith, explaining that they had offered the macro and micro positions, and said that while he believed in divestment, it is not politically practical.

Norland argued that "divestment has never been defined. In order to understand what economic pressures can be generated," one must have a clear definition of the term. He said he believes that if American companies pulled out completely, "chances are very great others would take over." Norland said he is "afraid somebody else would take over the existing plants." Divestment "should raise quesions," but there are other possibilities.

According to Norland, the 26 million blacks in South Africa could make use of existing capital and resources in the country. They have tremendous power which "exists but is not being used." And, Norland added, since the blacks share economic power with the whites through their buying power, they "can make South Africa come to a halt tomorrow."

Norland stated that the two biggest and most influential options available to the South African black are the strike and the boycott. The blacks "are indispensible" to the white economy and could affect it by exploiting this existing option. He said he believed that everyone has "only begun to search out the ramifications," but at least everyone has the same goal — "to end the horrrors that exist in the republic."

Students Oppose Aid Law

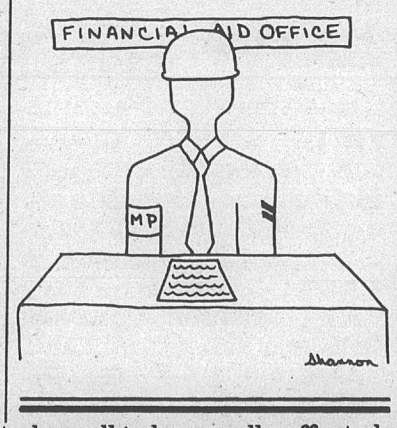
By Lee Higham

Seventy-seven percent of the students in an informal telephone poll conducted by The Campus are against the Solomon Amendment, which denies Federal financial aid to males ages 18 to 21 who cannot prove they have registered for the draft. One hundred students were questioned.

Student comments on how the law should be changed were varied. One freshman said, "I don't think the law should exist. It cripples students who don't have enough money and invades their privacy." Sophomore Adam Cole said that "any restrictions the government puts on the educational system is negative." A sophomore added that students "should get financial aid even if they're breaking the law. Education is more important." A junior said, "Middlebury shouldn't have to be the enforcer. There ought to be a better way of enforcing the law."

One junior commented, "The Selective Service can't do its job. The Selective Service Act should be repealed in favor of the Solomon Amendment. There's enough bureaucracy in Washington."

Sophomore Tenley Adams stated that she has "pro-state opposed to pro-federal jurisdiction views" about the amendment. Adams said she felt "the rights of voters ought to prevail within each state" and follow Minnesota's precedent case, state-by-state, if the law is to be changed. She said her chief concern is for the "rich, poor, and middle class all to be equally affected by the amendment for the issue to be fair." Adams suggested that "colleges shouldn't accept applications (for admission) without students proof of draft registration." But she said that, overall, "the theory of reconciling the educational factor with the Federal registration law is a good idea."



Sophomore Adam Battelstein said the amendment "is a hard question because if someone is breaking the law, they should not be entitled to the same privileges as someone who isn't breaking the law. On the other hand, the amendment skips about five steps in the legal process in assuming guilt without due process of law." He continued, "As it stands, financial aid can't be denied unless signing the draft registration is made to be an admission of guilt. But I don't agree at all with ties between the educational system and the government."

Freshman Stephanie Leighton said, "One half of me says registration is already law. You have to do it anyway. But the fact your are asking the government for money voluntarily means the government is not discriminating against you. The law is just, in that it is not a loan-based aid and registration does not mean you can't be a conscientious objector. But," she added, "I fear the tying of the educational system with the military. Already there is far too much defense spending that takes away from education."

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Community Council Adopts C.I.A. Guidelines

By Richard Belanger

The Community Council meeting on March 17 again took up the question of intelligence agencies on campus. After much discussion, the council adopted guidelines for intelligence agency interviews on campus, and formulated a resolution concerning faculty, student and staff connections with intelligence agencies, for the faculty to vote on.

The council adopted the following proposal on a vote of 7-0: 1) The Career Counseling and Placement office (CC&P) must be informed 10 days in advance, whenever possible, about career informational meetings. 2) All career informational meetings must be open and set up and run in conformity with CC&P guidelines and publicized outside of the CC&P office. 3) Special meetings for those who have obtained interviews through the bidding system need only be advertised at the CC&P office, but such meetings must be open.

The proposal would ensure that all meetings will be open to the public, while still trying to preserve the pre-interview meetings as a resource primarily for interviewees.

A resolution was made, after much debate, which will be distributed to the faculty and be voted upon at the next Community Council meeting. The resolution reads as follows: "Surveillance on the college campus by domestic or foreign intelligence agencies is inconsistent with the educational purpose of Middlebury College and should not occur on campus. Faculty, staff, or students should not provide information to intelligence agency recruiters on other faculty, staff, or students without the prior permission of the person concerned."

After deciding to delay a final vote on that proposal, the Council adjourned. Steven Rockefeller, dean of the College, later said he felt "it has been a useful series of meetings on a complex and sensitive issue."

The meeting had begun with a discussion of the meeting between representatives of the N.S.A. and College Russian students. Rockefeller said that there appeared to be "nothing wrong with that type of meeting . . . but it should have taken place in a public space." Sophomore Andrea Wallenberger, a Russian major and president of the Russian club, said she believed that the meeting had been "mis-represented. No one who was there has had a chance to speak."

Sophomore Mike Neely, a Russian major present at the meeting, gave the following account of what occurred: "People perceived that the N.S.A. said it would be possible to work for it during junior and senior years . . . They actually proposed an intense Russian language school at the NSA for one summer, a return to college for fall semester, and then to work spring semester as a paid employee of the N.S.A., return and finish college, and then, if you were still interested, you could then go to work full-time for the N.S.A. He did not clarify whether this would interfere with going abroad junior year."

Junior Bill Shackelford, chairman of the Community Council, asked whether foreign students were asked to leave this N.S.A. informational session. Neely responded that "they didn't ask anybody to leave, he merely paused after asking if everyone present was an American citizen." Kitty Calavita, assistant professor of sociology-anthropology, asked, "Didn't that pause mean that they (the foreign students) should leave?" Neely answered, "The pause was long enough so that it was easy to interpret that he meant for the foreign students to leave."

Senior Steve Wishengrad, member of the Committee Concerned About Intelligence Recruiting, expressed concern that the meeting was not arranged through Career Counseling and Placement (CC&P), and that he "would prefer it (such a meeting) publicized so that the entire College community could come, rather than just a few invited people." Wishengrad then proposed that all meetings should be coordinated through CC&P.

Rockefeller said, "CC&P people don't necessarily have to organize it. Faculty or students could invite speakers."

The council then considered the second major question of the day: that of faculty, staff, or students employed by intelligence agencies for either overt or covert operations. David Rosenberg, associate professor of political science and a member of the Community Council, reported that there are "C.I.A. employed faculty" ranging from spotters to researchers. He said he knows of "no surveillance on campus, but (I am) concerned about the presence of the C.I.A. and its effect on freedom of speech . . . people's rights are violated by the chilling effect of the C.I.A."

Senior Grier Taylor-Weeks, a member of the Committee Concerned About Intelligence Recruiting, concurred with Rosenberg, saying that "many students are afraid" of the C.I.A. Rockefeller expressed concern that we "must make a distinction between security checks and surveillance work."

Rockefeller said he believed that "if the president knew of people actively involved in surveillance . . . he would discourage them. Surveillance is inimical to the freedom of campus." After further discussion, Taylor-Weeks proposed a survey of all faculty to see how many had been approached by the C.I.A. to be spotters.

Rosenberg said he did not "think that it (the problem of intelligence agencies on campus) could be dealt with by surveys and resolutions. Maybe we ought to have demonstrations." Calavita said that "surveys and demonstrations are not mutually exclusive." Other members of the council said they felt a bit reluctant to go ahead with a survey, but senior Ted Truscott, chairman of the Student Forum, offered to draw one up for approval.

Number Remains Low in Sciences

continued from page 1

special problems. Gleason contended, "Traditionally women have achieved lower scores on S.A.T. math exams than men. This has been a function of women believing that they shouldn't do as well because of society's attitude."

Sophomore Cordelia Pitman, a physics major, said she thinks that "women are afraid of the sciences." Pitman is currently the only declared female physics major at the College. But she said she is not bothered by this because "it is a really small department and everyone works together." The only problem Pitman said she sees is that of being taken for granted. "Being treated as one of the guys all the time is kind of a drag. But there isn't too much tension — it's fun. My only suggestion is that there be a serious effort to get more female science professors."

Women at Middlebury certainly could be hindered by a lack of role models in the sciences. Of the approximately 23 faculty members in the lab sciences, O'Brien is the only woman. The total number of female faculty itself at Middlebury is not high. Gleason said the "lack of women professors is probably exacerbated in the sciences" at Middlebury and similar institutions.

Addenda

For the record, another faculty member recently received a National Endowment for the Humanities grant (see The Campus, March 11). Dale Cockrell, assistant professor of music, was very recently awarded the grant by the American Antiquarian Society.

Student Forum Discusses Rejection and Secrecy

By Ned Brown

The Curriculum Committee's rejection of the northern studies tracks proposals and policy of confidentiality among student-faculty committees were the main subjects of discussion of the Student Forum's March 20 meeting.

Student representatives on the Curriculum Commitee told the Forum they could not be explicit in their explanation of the committee's rejection of the northern studies tracks proposals, because of the confidential nature of the issues involved.

The Student Forum had voted to support the tracks proposals, and had expected the students on the Curriculum Committee to vote in favor of them.

The proposal called for the addition to the northern studies major of four tracks, in political science, economics, sociology-anthropology, and the humanities.

The Curriculum Committee rejected the tracks proposals because they did not meet guidelines set up by the Educational Council. The committee was asked by the Educational Council to examine both the coherence of the tracks and their coordination between the Center for Northern Studies and the Middlebury College department.

The only statements made by the students on the Curriculum Committee to explain the negative vote were of a very general nature. Sophomore Jodie Silverman said, "There was no interest and no support from any of the departments" for the proposals, and the student members of the committee felt that no one would "want to participate in a program the faculty didn't care about." Other student members of the committee include sophomore Rob Richardson, junior Dave Sobel, and senior Connor O'Brien.

Richardson stressed that the specific issues were "confidential" and that the students's report to the Student Forum would thus have to be restricted. Senior Ted Truscott, chairman of the Student Forum, who said he was frustrated by the confidential nature of the Curriculum Committee's meetings, asked the representatives, "Why is there such a heavy premium placed on secrecy now? When I was on committees of this type four years ago, there was no such emphasis on confidentiality."

Richardson, in response, said the faculty on the committee have "a paranoia of being misrepresented. Teachers who are brought into the discussion won't state their honest opinions unless they are assured that there will be secrecy." Silverman added that this paranoia led to "a faculty ultimatum – that there will either be secrecy or no discussion."

Forum asked the representatives what they felt their obligation to the student body, as representatives, was, and if they considered themselves as simply agents of the student body, through which student interests were promoted.

Sobel, a member of Student Forum, said he and the other students on the committee "represented the students as a whole on the Curriculum Committee," and said that "the voting has to represent student perspective" to a certain degree. But, said Silverman, "What the students want doesn't always go along with the facts, and it would be irresponsible to just do what the students want."

Erica Wonnacott, dean of students, agreed, saying that the "representatives can only make decisions as best as they can, given what they know." She added, however, that "secrecy is a real difficulty. When they (the representatives) can't come back and tell you why they leaned a certain way, you have a problem."

The next subject of the discussion was the conflict between the policy of confidentiality within a committee and the principles of trust outlined in the "College Handbook": "that a fundamental attitude of trust is essential on the Middlebury campus, that the community be dedicated to the open discussion of differing points of view," and that "whoever believes that such an attitude of trust can no longer be maintained must assume the burden of proof."

Yet, since no such proof has been given by the faculty publicly to justify secrecy and violate the principle of open discussion, many members of the Student Forum said they felt the faculty did not think the students were responsible enough to exercise responsibility over college issues.

Wonnacott said she saw how such a conflict could arise, because "the faculty feel as if they need some peace to talk about personnel and personalities without publicity." Agreeing with the members of Student that secrecy on committees is not the answer, Wonnacott suggested, "Maybe there should be some reconstruction" of the College committees.

But, Richardson said, "The students don't have the leisure to challenge them (the faculty). The students are at a disadvantage since they don't have any information to withhold." One Forum member said that "the attitude that if we propose something, the faculty will stomp on it" will get students nowhere. Junior Marc Stanley, a member of the Student Forum, said, "There should be some movement by the students. If not, the impetus is gone, and the momentum to push students off the committes will continue to build."

College Republicans Fight Activist Groups

By Lee Higham

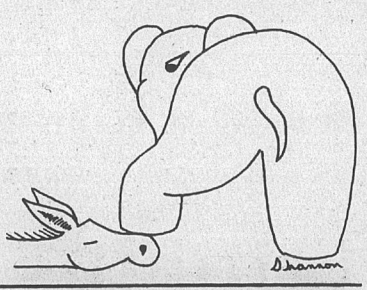
The College Republican National Committee is waging a battle against a group of student activist organizations which advocate such "leftist ideas" as consumer and environmental protection, and abortion.

The public interest research groups were inspired by Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate.

Because of stances taken by activists groups on such issues, the committee sent a 50-page packet in early February to college Republican chairman in each state, as well as the District of Columbia.

Jack Abramoff, national chairman of the College Republican National Committee and a student at Georgetown University Law School, said the groups promote "leftist ideas" and are "instrumental in leading anti-Reagan and anti-free market forces on campuses."

Abramoff has termed the system "mandatory funding" and said it is unfair to students who do not share the views of those involved in activist groups. Nader contends



that the funding is legitimate, since it is approved either by student petitions, referendums, or by the decisions of elected student governments.

As a result of the committee's efforts, challenges to public interest research groups have occurred on 37 campuses.

Junior Stacey Marcantonio, co-chairman of the Middlebury College Republicans, said the campaign against the groups "doesn't affect Middlebury directly. Our situation is different because we have no public interest groups on campus, so our role is limited." Marcantonio also added that "the College Republicans do get funds from the student activities board." She said her organization will not take a stand on the matter until they look into it further.

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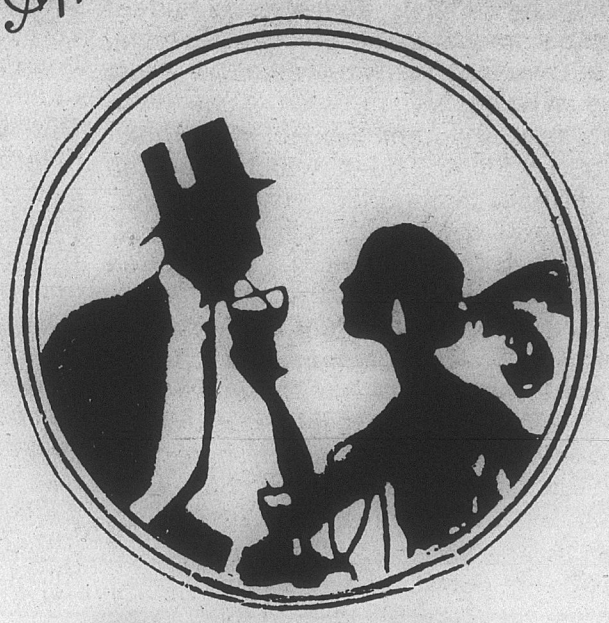

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THE MIDDLEBURY Campus

He Doesn't Have a Prayer

Critics had a field day after President Reagan's speech to the National Association of Evangelicals two weeks ago. Most of the criticism was directed at the President's morally impassioned condemnation of the Soviet Union, which, reported one national magazine, "left friends and foes around the world with the impression that the President of the United States was contemplating holy war." Supporters of the President were quick to assert that the content was being distorted, that in fact less than one-third of the President's speech addressed U.S.-Soviet relations. Fair enough. The only flaw in the reasoning of those who defend the President on these grounds, however, is that the less examined portion of the President's oration is even more poorly constructed, and even more worthy of rebuke, than the section which dealt with the Soviet Union.

The greater part of the President's address was given over to an attack of "modern day secularism." According to the President, a vocal minority is intent on imposing a "value system . . . radically different from that of most Americans." The efforts of the secularists, who wish to substitute "government rule and regulation," for "rule of law under God," represent "attempts to water down traditional values and even abrogate the original terms of American democracy." As examples of the dangerous effects of secularism upon society, the President cited the prescription of birth control to minors without parental consent and abortion on demand; the effects of the former represent the rejection "of all Judeo-Christian tradition," and the latter are responsible for "attacks on the sacredness of human life, infanticide (and) mercy killilng."

In the President's opinion, the source of the secularist problem lies in our misapplication of the Founding Fathers' conception of the separation of church and state. They understood that "freedom prospers when religion is vibrant and the rule of of law under God acknowledged." In fact, asserted the President, "when our Founding Fathers passed the First Amendment, they sought to protect churches from government interference," not the government from religious intervention. "The evidence of this permeates our history ... The Declaration of Independence mentions the Supreme Being no less than four times."

The President is correct in asserting that America faces a crisis today over the proper role of religion in government; he is also correct in returning to the Founding Fathers' conception of the doctrine of separation of church and state for the solution to that crisis. Where he is mistaken, however, is in his understanding of the Founding Fathers' actual contentions.

The Declaration of Independence is a good place to start: the "Supreme Being" cited by President Reagan is not in fact the orthodox Christian Providence, but "Nature and Nature's God" — the rationalistic God of the Enlightenment. The political philosophy of the Founders is based not on scripture, but on the very secular and enlightened concept of natural right.

In Federalist No. 10, James Madison, "the Father of the Constitution, counted "a zeal for different opinions concerning religion," as one of the conditions which had historically "divided mankind into parties, inflamed them with mutual animosity, and rendered them much more disposed to vex and oppress each other than to co-operate for their common good"; Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, argued in "A Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom" in Virginia in 1777, "that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, any more than our opinions in physics or geometry."

While this hardly makes the Founders irreligious, opinions such as these certainly cast doubt on President Reagan's argument that "freedom prospers when religion is vibrant," and that the First Amendment "was not written to protect the people and their laws from religious values, but to protect churches from government tyranny."

With a proper understanding of the Founders' formulation of the separation of church and state, it is not hard to determine the real source of today's crisis over the proper relation of religion to government: it is the President himself. Those who advocate birth control for adolescents are not out to reject Christian ethics; those who support a woman's right to have an abortion on demand are not degrading human life; they are merely expessing political opinions, and there can be no doubt that those who framed the Constitution intended that political issues should be resolved on political grounds, not religious ones, as the President would have it. By insisting on treating these political issues in a religious framework, the President risks engendering the societal divisiveness, the repression of opinion and rights, that the Founders most clearly wished to guard against.

President Reagan should respect the guidelines set by the Founders. By doing so, he will be able to resolve the issues which face our nation in a way consistent with all of our rights, and all of our interests. As the New Republic notes, "There is business on earth. (The President) is not in the White House to save our souls, but to protect our bodies; not to do God's will, but the people's." Amen.

TO THE EDITOR

Article Is Tasteless

To the Editor:

This letter is in response to the publication of the article "Student Arraigned" in the March 18 issue of The Campus. The article concerned the arraignment of a student in conjunction with an accident which occurred on the College campus several weeks ago. The accident prompted the publication of an article entitled "Student Hit by Car" which explained what happened.

When asked why the article "Student Arraigned" was published, Editor-in-Chief Johanna Glover responded that it was "campus news." This piece concerned one College student and the state of Vermont, not the student body or the administration. The previous article, "Student Hit by Car," was "campus news" because it concerned students and an occurrence on campus. The later article, however, was definitely not "campus news." I feel it was very tasteless and a show of poor judgement by the paper's staff that this article ever made it to print.

I have enjoyed The Campus and hope that there will be no further examples of this type of muckraking.

Adam Greenleaf

Ed. — The Campus received considerable negative feedback to the publication of the article in question. We stand by its publication. Between the printing of the first and second articles, the student was arraigned for driving while intoxicated (DWI). This is a serious charge, and one far from unrelated to the accident. Besides the seriousness of the charge, we think the article newsworthy in light of the ongoing liquor crackdown being carried out by the state of Vermont. A recent article (Jan. 14) reported the state's renewed committment to prosecuting for DWI. The threat is being carried out, and we consider that newsworthy. Finally, and most importantly, a newspaper does not serve its readership by protecting it from unpleasant possibilities.

The Campus Commended

To the Editor:

One of the Middlebury students recently sent me several copies of your newspaper; and I wish to commend you on its appearance and the quality of its content.

Having spent most of my working years as an executive of The Courier Journal and Louisville Times, I am quite familiar with newpapers. Yours is one of the best college newspapers I have seen. It is well designed, the articles are well written, and the area of interest is much broader than the typical campus publication.

Lisle Baker

Attitude Is Inexcusable

To the Editor:

The French department here at Middlebury offers two programs to students wanting to go to Paris: a year and a semester option. We assume that when an institution offers such programs it fully supports them and does everything in its power to assure their success — especially at Middlebury, where the schools abroad are directly affiliated with the College.

Students are warned, before applying, of the disadvantages of going abroad for a semester as opposed to a full year. This information may be beneficial to a student who is undecided as to which option he should choose. A student should be well prepared for any problems that may arise in applying to a certain program.

For instance, students wishing to go to Paris are required to have completed two years of college. Thus, the only option available to February freshmen is the semester program, if they haven't fulfilled this requirement by their junior year. Also, a student's major is an important determining factor in his decision to study abroad.

It has been our experience that Middlebury's French department highly discourages the semester option of their Paris program. While it is acceptable to make note of restricting conditions which could affect a student's experiences abroad, it is irresponsible for the department to criticize the semester option to the point of discouraging application to

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NOTES & COMMENT

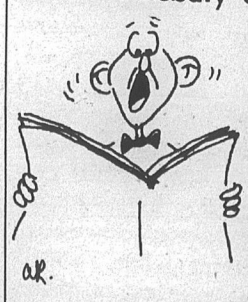
AN EDITORIAL IN a recent issue of The Hamilton College Spectator reads: "You know, we've been thinking the past couple of weeks about a really annoying problem: we've tried a lot of things in the paper recently — new and revived sections, relevant articles and editorials, some cool pictures. And what has been the response from you? Nada, or at least close to it.

"Well we're real sick of working real hard and yet running, seemingly, in place. And so we've decided to imitate you people. That's right, there will be no Spectator next week."

What's the matter guys, have some big mid-terms coming up?

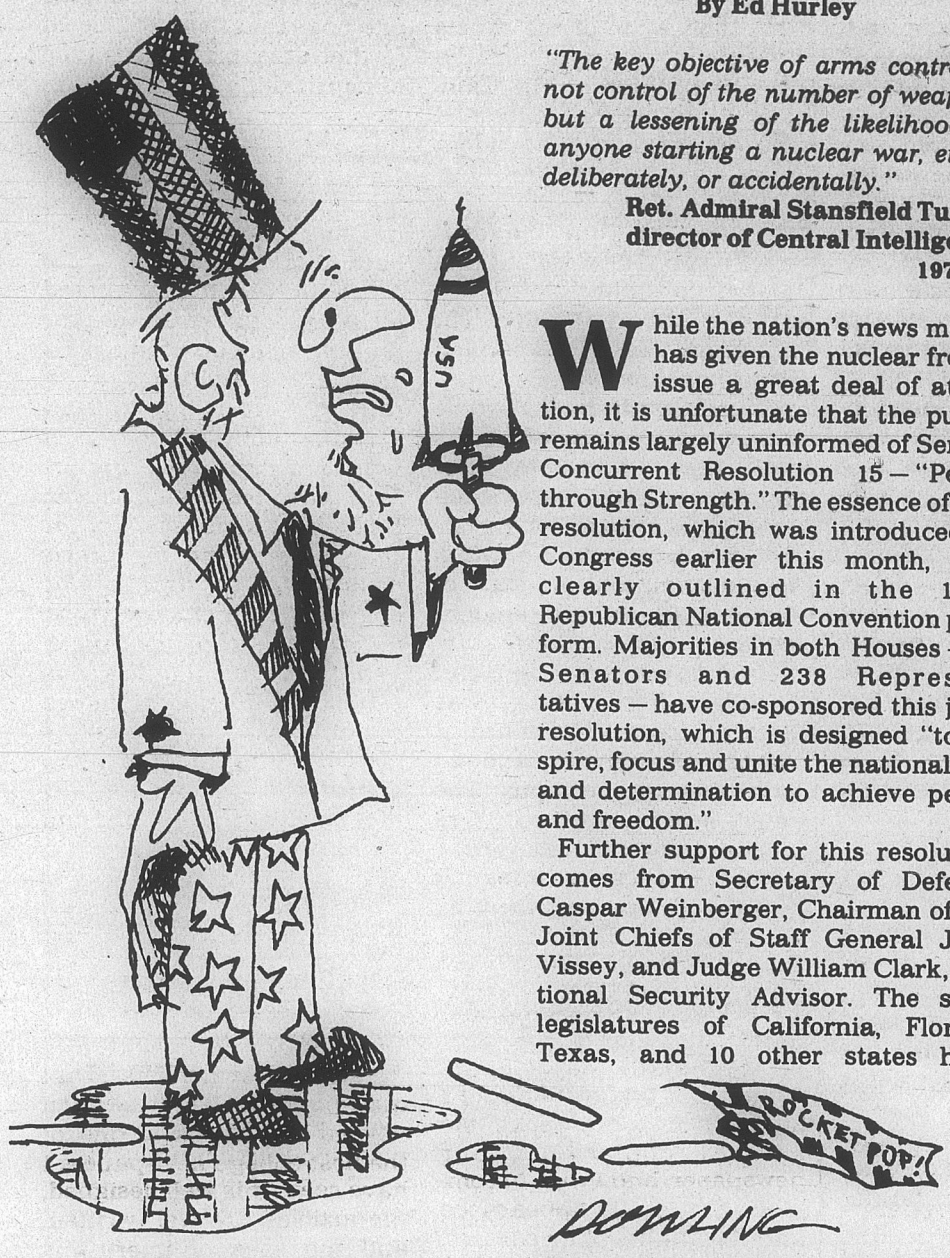
By the way, this seems like a good time to tell all of you that, because of Spring Break, this is the last issue of The Campus until April 15.

The Middlebury Campus welcomes readers' comments. Letters must be limited to 200 words and submitted by Monday at 4 P.M. to appear in Friday's issue. Letters must be signed by the author and include a return address and telephone number. Pseudonyms will not be published. All letters are subject to editing for clarity and length. Address letters: To the Editor, **The Middlebury Campus**, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT, 05753.



THE POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

Licking the Freeze



By Ed Hurley

"The key objective of arms control is not control of the number of weapons but a lessening of the likelihood of anyone starting a nuclear war, either deliberately, or accidentally."

Ret. Admiral Stansfield Turner
director of Central Intelligence
1977-81

While the nation's news media has given the nuclear freeze issue a great deal of attention, it is unfortunate that the public remains largely uninformed of Senate Concurrent Resolution 15 — "Peace through Strength." The essence of this resolution, which was introduced in Congress earlier this month, was clearly outlined in the 1980 Republican National Convention platform. Majorities in both Houses — 55 Senators and 238 Representatives — have co-sponsored this joint resolution, which is designed "to inspire, focus and unite the national will and determination to achieve peace and freedom."

Further support for this resolution comes from Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vissey, and Judge William Clark, National Security Advisor. The state legislatures of California, Florida, Texas, and 10 other states have already passed the resolution. Furthermore, 130 national organizations have endorsed it, including the American Security Council, Catholics for Christian Political Action, and the Church League of America.

Senator John Tower, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, explains the intent of the resolution: "The key to a peace through strength strategy is to achieve our goals without armed conflict. To do this we must deter the Soviets from starting a war." Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada points out that "the invasion of Afghanistan and the repression of Poland are reminders that the Soviets are as ruthless as were the Nazis in expanding and consolidating their totalitarian empire." Laxalt believes the "Peace through Strength" resolution is important because "the Soviets have gained a significant nuclear and conventional military superiority over the United States. This, together with the powerful Soviet world-wide propaganda and disinformation network promoting disarmament in the West, makes rebuilding our defenses an urgent necessity."

The "Peace through Strength" resolution seems to be motivated by more sincere reasons than is the freeze proposal. A recent New York Times editorial (March 11, 1983) points out that "most members of Congress are now merely mouthing an arms control slogan with proven voter appeal." The editorial also accurately states that the freeze movement "has become a catchall to exploit fear and discontent."

The irrefutable arguments against a freeze are worth reviewing. First of all, a freeze would not be verifiable because, among other reasons, the Soviets have consistently distorted United States radio signals used to evaluate Soviet missile testing. Freeze advocates argue that verification is irrelevent because we can trust the Soviets. They quote a three year-old Pentagon statement that "Soviet compliance performance under 14 arms control agreements has been good." Unfortunately, this is untrue, as National Security Advisor William Clark recently pointed out: "Historically, Soviet behavior does not give us great confidence in their willingness to live up to their word. That is why verification of arms control agreements is extremely important. That is also one reason why simplistic arms control proposals like a freeze are clearly not in the best interests of the United States."

Senator Steve Symms pointed out on the Senate floor last month that "there is now conclusive evidence that the Soviet Union is flagrantly violating the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty — SALT II — in six significant cases, as well as other arms control agreements." This dangerous Soviet misbehavior grave ly threatens U.S. national security and the preservation of world peace. Former U.S. arms negotiator Paul Nitze, former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird and numerous other Congressmen such as Senator Jake Garn have all concurred with Senator Symms on Soviet SALT II violations.

The long-supported U.S. Strategic Triad of deterrence has stopped the Soviets from using their nuclear weapons in attack. Weinberger explains that "for over 20 years the United States has relied on a combination of land-based missiles, sea-based missiles, and bombers to deter Soviet aggression. This Strategic Triad, as the combination is called, insures that U.S. forces will be able,

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Supporting Marcos: The Price Is Too High

By Bruce Armstrong

In cowboy movies, the lawless men in the white hats are entitled to violate human rights in any way they see fit, as long as they act in the name of the law, or their own morality; we are conditioned to accept them unquestioningly as the heros and the good guys.

The people in the United States want to believe that we are the good guys, the champions of world democracy. Although we do not generally directly violate human rights in other countries, we support repressive and unpopular governments who do. Most developing countries, as a result, do not see us the way we want to be seen.

But the United States is in a tricky political position: we want to play Mr. Nice Guy to developing countries, yet only insofar as they are non-Communist developing countries. Our relations with the developing countries are based strictly on the money we give them for development.

With the Philippines, for example, it is easy enough to be friendly, because we liberated them from the Japanese in World War II. More to the point, it is vitally necessary that we be friends because we operate 22 military and naval bases in the Philippines. These bases are our most vital strategic military positions in the Pacific.

But is it alright then, as friends, simply to give the Philippines $150 million a year in economic and military assistance without questioning where that money goes? No, it is not. We have our bases and we need to protect them. But as we saw in Iran, repression of the people is not the right kind of protection. Therefore, when we give money to the Filipino government, we must make sure that a significant amount gets to the people as well, in the way of reforms.

...AND WE ONLY GIVE MILITARY AID TO THOSE GOVERNMENTS THAT ARE RECOGNIZED BY THEIR PEOPLE...
...AREN'T YOU THE GUY WHO KILLED MY HUSBAND?..
St. Petersburg Times

The government in the Philippines is a repressive dictatorship. For 17 years, Ferdinand Marcos has ruled with an iron-fist — and with money from the United States. Marcos's opponents have not been the only ones to draw parallels between Marcos and the former Shah of Iran with their support from the U.S. Thankfully, anti-American sentiment in the Philippines has not yet become nearly as fierce as it was in Iran, and hopefully it will not.

Under President Carter, the relationship between the Philippines and the U.S. was rather cold and strained. Although Carter did not threaten any cuts in aid to the Philippines, he did press Marcos to improve the human rights situation there. This pressure brought some results, but when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, the subject of human rights took a back seat to a more pressing need: the strengthening of our defensive capabilities in the Philippines.

When Marcos visited President Reagan in Washington last September, he was principally interested in getting more aid and in showing everyone at home the strength of his U.S. support. There was little mention of human rights in the discussions, although the President did praise him for making "great progress" in this area. According to a 1982 State Department report, however, abuses of civilians by military personnel, including killings and summary executions, continue to be a problem.

Calling Marcos's reforms "great progress" is making an overstatement at best. In 1981 he did lift martial law which had been in effect since 1972, but he doubled the size of his army at the same time. Marcos also held elections in 1981, but the path from the ballot box to the prison was well-worn. In addition, the major opposition parties all remain illegal.

As can be seen, Marcos has been very adept at manipulating the political process to remain in power. But with a failing economy, a staggering $16 billion national debt, and a sharply increasing militant opposition, Marcos faces some serious worries in the future.

As Marcos remains in power, he will probably employ increasing amounts of repression, which will make him increasingly less popular. If this trend continues he will have to turn to the United States to supply increasing amounts of aid, to help him repress his opposition.

If the United States wants to be the good guy in the Philippines, it will have to require Marcos to make immediate, significant, and lasting reforms in his country. This would be the best policy since we cannot afford the costs of repression.

TO THE EDITOR

Attitude Is Inexcusable

continued from page 6

this program.

Although acceptances have already been made for the semester in Paris, members of the French department continue to denounce the semester program, claiming that students who have previously taken the semester in Paris wish they had gone for the full year. Students were told, among other things, that they will be merely tourists if they opt for the semester program, or that they will benefit little, if at all, from their experiences in Europe. The French department is implying that those students accepted to the semester program have made a wrong decision.

This attitude is inexcusable. It reflects insensitivity on the part of the French department and it is discouraging, indeed degrading, for those who have been accepted to the semester program. It is sad to see such a low opinion of this program expressed so forcefully. Some students who were previously enthusiastic about studying in Paris are now disillusioned by the department's narrow and pessimistic outlook.

It is our opinion that if a student would rather take advantage of the semester option, whether it is a question of requirements or a personal preference, he will benefit from his experiences abroad. A semester in Paris is better than not going at all. But if the French department feels so negatively about the semester program in Paris, perhaps they should not offer it.

Jennifer Fisk
Jodie Silverman
Karen Southard

Evaluating New Needs

To the Editor:

I was misunderstood in the interview about cultural pluralism. What I think may not matter, but for the record I would like it understood that I am very interested in the idea of a Center for Cultural Pluralism at Middlebury and think it could be a very positive direction in the evolution of the Black Student Union. Less than half of the black students at Middlebury belong to BSU and the percentage decreases annually. This may be an indication that the needs and interests of the students are changing and broadening. The leadership of BSU has worked hard to serve the community and meet the needs of its constituency. Perhaps it is time to stand back and evaluate. Change must come from the students, but I, and others, would be glad to discuss the pros and cons and help in any way we can.

Erica Wonnacott
Dean of Students

Join in Class of '83 Gift

To the Editor:

We would like to ask our fellow members of the class of '83 to join us in giving a special gift to Middlebury. It is an unique opportunity for our class to accomplish something as a unified group while still on campus. For the past three years, a class gift has been given to the College by members of the senior class.

This year for the first time, a poll was distributed to members of the senior class. A majority of seniors voted for the presentation of a scholarship. We have to decided to establish the Class of 1983 Freshman Scholarship Fund.

Having researched various ideas for the class gift, we decided that a scholarship would be the most exciting and valuable contribution to Middlebury. The scholarship will be given annually to a worthy incoming freshman. What better way to thank Middlebury for four memorable years than to allow a freshman, perhaps otherwise unable to attend our school, the chance to come to Middlebury.

There will be a series of Champagne Punch Brunches, sponsored by the Alumni Office, on three Sundays in the spring. These brunches, held at Kirk Alumni Center, will be semiformal and free! Tickets, available for April 10, April 24, and May 1, may be picked up by Wednesday, April 6 in the Alumni Office. This is a new and exciting event, for seniors only, so grab a friend and come!

As a final note, May 22 is not far away. This spring will be an invigorating, nostalgic, and busy time for all seniors. If we work as a class, we can make our Class of 1983 Freshman Scholarship Fund a worthwhile and successful endeavor. We feel confident that our class has the enthusiasm needed for such a committment. If you are interested in being a class agent and canvassing the class with us, please let us know. We thank you for your help and participation.

Harriet Brainard
Ken Edwards
Jeanne Hammond
Dana Houlihan
Lindsay James
Danny Kagan
Scott Laughinghouse
Susie Rose
Betsy Sprague
Ted Truscott
Senior Class Steering Committee

Licking the Nuclear Freeze

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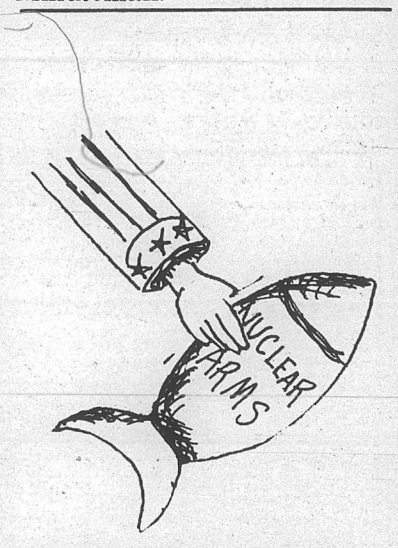
under all conditions to survive a Soviet first strike.

If the nuclear freeze movement is successful, the period of vulnerability will be extended to into the 1990's. A freeze now would stop production of the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarine, the MX missile, and would thus ensure the weakness of our triad. Our aging B-52's are too slow to deter adequately and are targeted by 50,000 Soviet anti-aircraft guns. Over 90 percent of our land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles are vulnerable to a Soviet first strike. Our submarines may provide ample deterrence for now, but they can be detected from orbit by radar satellites if they are close enough to the water's surface to receive radio messages. The massive Soviet spending on anti-submarine technology poses a major threat, as The New York Times points out: "A nuclear freeze cannot protect against non-nuclear breakthroughs. The invention of a way to locate missile-bearing submarines, for example, would require their prompt modification to guard against surprise attack."

The need for modernizing all three legs of our triad is evident in the bipartisan support for the deployment of the MX missile. All three former living Presidents and their respective Secretaries of Defense assert their support for the MX Peacekeeper. Former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said, "Perceptions of vulnerability do have an effect. If we were to fall behind in every area of strategic forces, the Soviets could be inclined to be more willing to take risks in challenging important U.S. interests. For these military and political reasons, it would be wise to produce the MX missile and to deploy it in a way that would make it less vulnerable than our Minuteman."



A freeze now would also leave the rest of the free world more vulnerable to Soviet aggression. For example, in 1979, the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance agreed to begin deployment of U.S. Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles, if negotiations with the Soviets prove fruitless. The U.S. Defense Department has explained that "a freeze now would in effect, be a unilateral decision by the United States to withdraw from this joint allied undertaking."

That a freeze would remove all incentive for Soviet weapons reductions has been well documented. It was only after the NATO intermediate range missile plan was agreed on that the Soviets would sit down to negotiate a treaty to limit or ban them.

Vice President George Bush has explained why a nuclear freeze would not decrease the likelihood of a nuclear weapons accident: "Our deployed nuclear forces were built before the age of microcircuits. It is not right to ask our young men and women in uniform to maintain and operate such antiques. Many have already given their lives in missile explosions and aircraft accidents caused by the old age of their equipment. We must replace and modernize our forces."

The high cost of freedom is well worth paying. I therefore urge everyone to reject the flawed freeze proposal and join the Congressional majority who support the "Peace through Strength" resolution. We must remain aware that the only way to eliminate the nuclear threat is to surrender. As President Reagan recently said, "The truth is that a freeze now would be a very dangerous fraud, for that is merely the illusion of peace. The reality is that we must find peace through strength."

Reagan Really Meant Something Else

To the Editor:

A "Notes and Comment" piece in last week's Campus quotes President Reagan as follows: "We are enjoined by Scripture ... to oppose (the Soviet Union) with all our might." The parenthetical "Soviet Union" does not belong there.

In his address to the National Association of Evangelicals on March 9, President Reagan was not referring exclusively to evil in the Soviet Union but to all evil, everywhere. The full quote in context as transcribed by The New York Times is, "There is sin and evil in the world and we are enjoined by Scripture and the Lord Jesus to oppose it with all our might. Our nation too, has a legacy of evil with which it must deal. The glory of this land has been its capacity for transcending the moral evils of our past."

The President goes on to describe the "long struggle of minority citizens for equal rights" as an example of evil in our own nation. Reagan was no more calling for the full use of our military might against the Soviet Union than he was advocating the destruction of the United States.

Distorting a person's words and intention is unfair. I hope that The Campus editors will take more care in the future when taking quotes out of context and not distort their meaning.

Ed Hurley

Ed. — Yes, we will take more care in the future when we take quotes out of context. We only regret that this one did not slip by you completely. In all seriousness, the quote was neither taken out of context, nor was its meaning distorted. In his address to the evangelicals, President Reagan referred directly to the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" and "the source of evil in the modern world"; he also characterized the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union as "a struggle between good and evil." In the passage cited, the President makes a clear distinction between "evil" inside and outside the United States. As the context indicates, the President is speaking of the external evil when he says, "we are enjoined by scripture ... to oppose it with all our might." The substitution of "Soviet Union" for "it" follows logically from the President's association of the Soviet Union and evil throughout his speech.

Charge Is Unfounded

To the Editor:

Although I do not consider myself a staunch Reagan supporter, I feel compelled to respond to the obnoxious "Notes and Comment" concerning the President's mental health. To imply that Reagan's "outburst of unrestrained fanaticism" is yet another sign of Reagan's creeping insanity is totally unfounded. For decades the President has promoted such "down-right frightening" stances as using references from the Bible to justify a strong defense for our country. **Either Mr. Reagan has been senile since the 1950's, or else, perhaps, you were wrong.**

I am appalled that The Campus would stoop to such low and juvenile editorials. If you want us to take you seriously in the future, you might want to begin writing editorials with more maturity and intelligence.

Chip Tangen

Benefit Welcomes Spring

By Kate Champion and John Owen

The rain fell all day last Saturday and continued on into the evening, but the weather wasn't an obstacle for more than 100 area partygoers. The event was the St. Albert's Ball, the annual celebration of the coming of spring but more importantly, the passing of winter.

The ball is a fundraiser for the Festival on the Green, an annual arts festival visited by up to 5,000 people last summer.

A variety of guests were present at the event held in the Grand Ballroom of the Knights of Columbus Hall. Many of the guests were area residents, although most of the performers were College students. The Middlebury Madrigals serenaded guests as they arrived, and the Dissipated Eight performed later to add to the atmosphere of universal joy at the passing of winter.

Ron Nief, director of public affairs at the College and coordinator of the gala, said, "The local people enjoyed the performances and were pleased with the College talent." The Middlebury Players, a community singing and acting troupe, entertained the crowd with several selections from their upcoming musical production, "Two Gentlemen of Verona." Throughout the evening, a band provided the guests with dancing music. The band consisted of Nief on bass, sophomore Dan Cantor on drums, freshman Paul Brochu on alto sax, Alan Johnson on guitar, and Ernie Stiers and Connie Miller taking turns at piano, to provide the guests with dancing music.

Reactions to the event were enthusiastic. One woman from New Haven, Vermont, commented, "We loved the whole evening. We came because we've been hearing about the festival for years. We've been lambing straight for two weeks, and it's a 24-hour operation except for tonight."

The entertainers also enjoyed the evening. Members of the D-8 were among the last to leave, since they were receiving free drinks at the bar. One D-8 member said, "This completely uncoagulated audience was the best we've had this year. I wonder where they've imported them from."

Bill Perkins, the owner of Emilio's, one of several local restaurants which provided hors d'oeuvres for the affair free of charge, summed up the evening by saying, "It was a great fundraiser, and one of the finest parties I've been to

continued on page 10

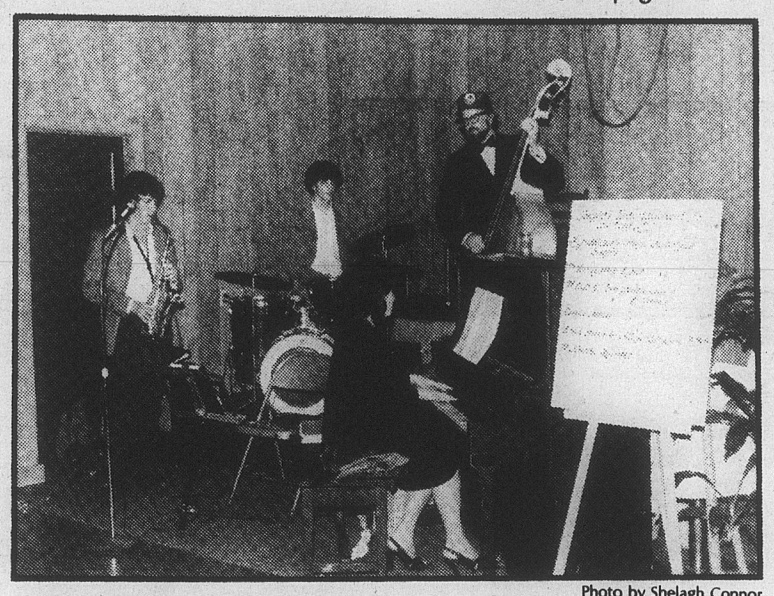


Photo by Shelagh Connor

The Nairobi Quartet, led by bassist Ron Neif, made groovin' behoovin' at the 833rd annual St. Albert's Eve Ball.

The Addiction Is Terminal

By Paul Oyer

In our ever modernizing society, computers have become a way of life. Middlebury has not been exempt from this trend, and the College's terminals lately have been used more than in the past.

Many people ask, what can a computer do for me? Well, it can do alot if you know what you're doing. However, turning on a computer does not allow you to just speak to it and have it respond to your every wish. If you thought it would, you've been watching too much "I Dream of Jeannie."

Let me take you through a typical late night in Voter where several of us computer bugs are spending an evening full of fun. One of the guys at a terminal mumbles something about how his program should work, so the computer must be screwing up. Nearby, some computer beginner has deleted a 13-page English paper, and a luckless freshman promises he'll leave as soon as he wins at TV trek.

By now everyone knows about the magic of word processing on the computer. Yes, you really can get your papers typed out for you in a very nice way. The only price you pay is several hours of staring at a white screen and the anxiety caused by worrying about being kicked off your terminal by someone who really needs it.

Of course, some people just use the computer to make useless programs that they end up deleting as soon as they're handed in. The class which advocates this foolish practice is MA 213, a beginning course in Pascal programming. This course requires inhuman amounts of work and rewards those who take it with lots of frustration. I found sophomore John Chalmers working on his latest program. This program, which merely requires getting the computer to do what a $10 calculator can do, was giving Chalmers immense amounts of grief. "Case statements bite the big one," Chalmers informed the entire room.

The real computer gweeds go on to become teaching assistants. Tom Knox, a junior T.A., was upset about the amount of MA 103 students who currently overload the computer. "T.A.'s actually have to work for a living now," said Knox. However, junior Neil Butcher revealed that "people haven't caught on to T.A.'s in the Science Center yet. So, I can still just play dungeons and dragons for minimum wage. Besides, it beats working in the dishroom." Sophomore Jim Davidowitz, a new T.A., admitted that he took the job to aid helpless freshman women. He said he realized that "the computer room just isn't the place to start a lasting affair."

There are fun things you can do on the computer. For example, although the games aren't as good as what you find at the local arcade, they don't cost a quarter. If that's not enough, there are other nutty things to do. For example, sending messages from your terminal to a friend can not only be funny, but destructive as well.

You may not believe that a little group of keys and a black and white screen which doesn't get HBO is the place for nutty fun. But honestly, you can have more fun here than humans should be allowed.

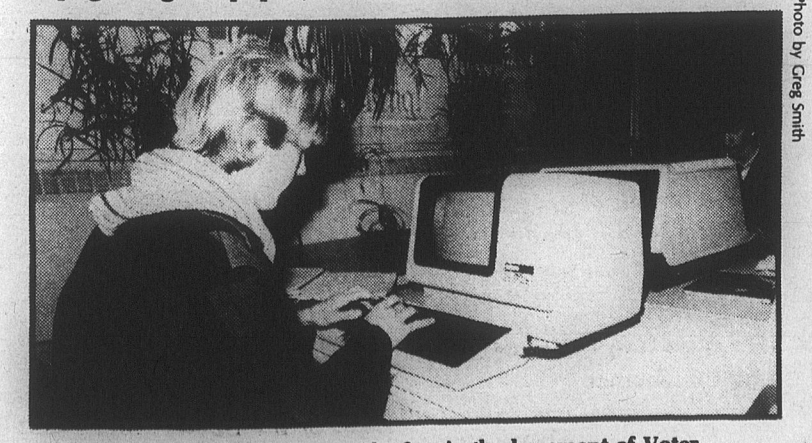


Photo by Greg Smith

Sophomore John Burns joins in the fun in the basement of Voter.

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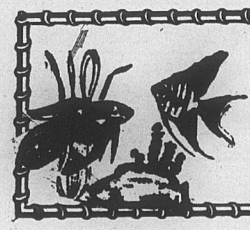

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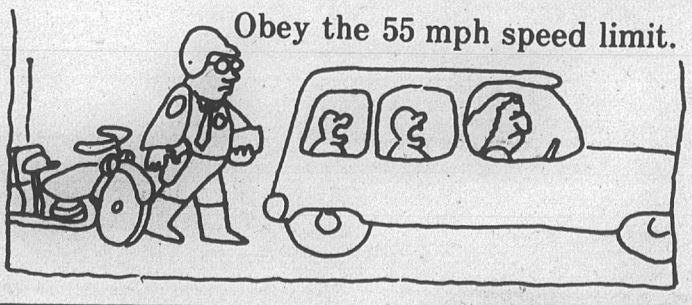

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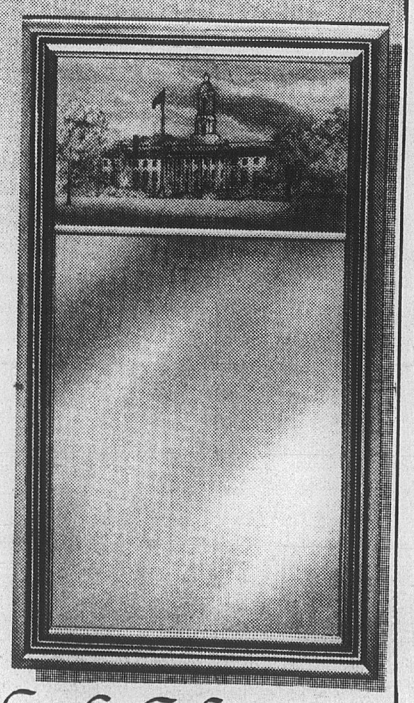

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Benefit

continued from page 9

since last year's ball. It was nice to have a mixture of town and College people."

The celebration of St. Albert's Eve dates back eight years, not 833 as the ticket states. Neif and a group of friends created a history for St. Albert, the patron saint of spring, who was worshipped in the 12th century by vassals throwing a smoldering Yule log, left over from Christmas, into the snow, which symbolically exposed the earth, signaling the permanent arrival of spring.

When the Festival on the Green Committee was looking for a fundraising vehicle, Nief suggested the St. Albert's theme. Four years ago the first St. Albert's Ball was something of a disaster. It was a costume ball, held at the then new upper part of the Alibi. Approximately 19 people turned up, so people without costumes were admitted free of cost. Nief and his wife, dressed as large bugs, were going to go with friends for a nightcap to Mister Up's after the ball. Believing their friends to be already inside the restaurant, the couple trooped in boldly. Once inside they discovered that their friends had not yet arrived, so they waited there for 20 minutes. They finally buzzed home. In recent years, however, the parties have been much more successful.

Photo by Shelagh Connor

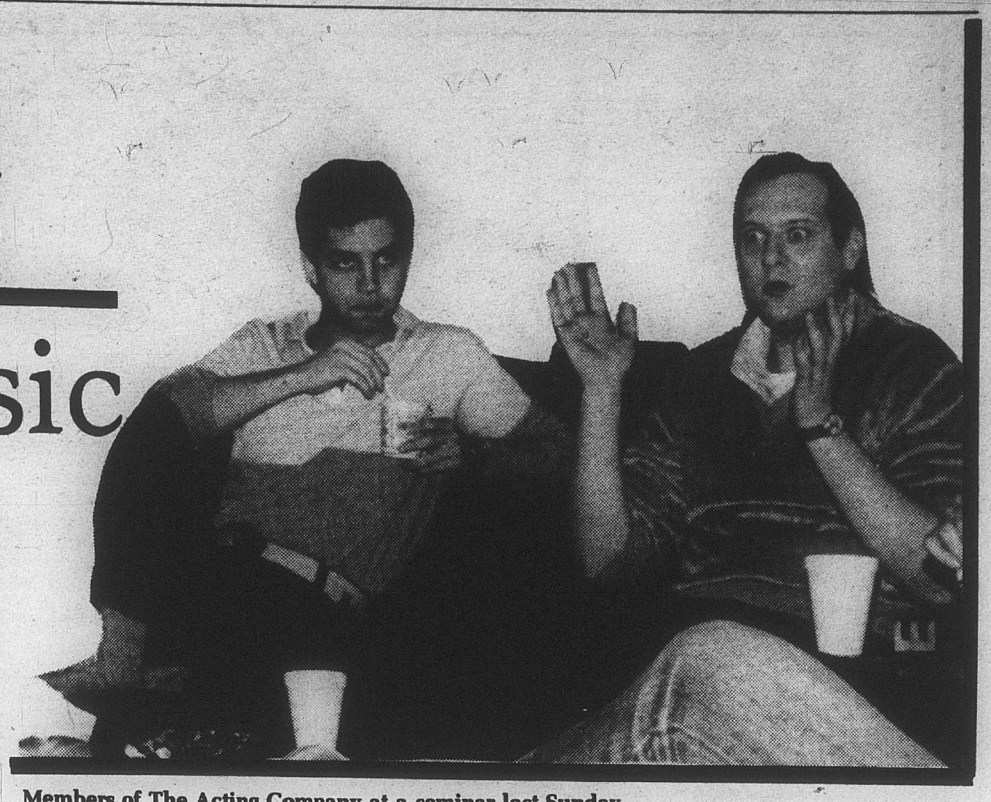
A couple dances winter away at the St. Albert's Eve Ball.

Benefits from the event go toward rental fees for the tents and salaries for the entertainers at Middlebury's free annual summer arts festival. The festival, which runs a week, opens to the tolling of town bells. Events include concerts given by jazz bands, classical musicians, and individual folk vocalists like Jon Gailmore, programs for children featuring magicians, clowns, story tellers, and local craftsmen teaching the children how to make pottery, or use spinning wheels. The week has concluded in the past with a concert given at Porter field by the Vermont Sympohony Orchestra. Last year over 1,000 people attended the orchestral performance.

Not only is the ball an excellent fundraiser, it is also welcome relief from that typical Vermont ailment, cabin fever. Next year, Neif said he hopes to attract more of the College community.

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

New Wave Classic



Members of The Acting Company at a seminar last Sunday.

By Betsy S. Hickok

Imagine a stage set to depict the harsh, modern white of a mental institution; now try to imagine you are about to see Shakespeare's "Pericles," first presented in 1608, come to life there. From one's first glimpse of the stage, The Acting Company's production of "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," promises to transcend all expectations of a "classical" presentation of the play.

The show comes quite literally to life with the resurrection of John Gower, a sort of emcee figure. As he rises from under a shroud, dressed in a black suit and with a deathly-white face, and begins singing in a voice alarmingly like Elvis Costello's, one fears for an instant that the classic has been reduced to "The Rocky Horror Pericles Show." The rest of the players, who appear in brightly-colored clothing and brightly-colored hair, both cut in a new-wavish fashion, do not immediately quell this fear.

If the production twists elements of the original in ways that seem risky, the changes are for the most part effective, and often genius. In several instances, for example, the use of male actors in female roles and vice versa serves to underline a point the playwright intended. The incestuous relationship between Antiochus and his daughter is rendered even more perverse because the daughter is played by a man. Later, a similar effect is achieved by having the whores in Act Four played by men in drag. The men make the corrupt influences in the play even more disgusting and distasteful, setting up a more powerful contrast between the forces of evil and those of good.

Modernizing a Shakespearean work also means taking a more modern view of certain ideals like "honor," "virtue," and "romantic love," ideals which in today's society tend to be read (like it or not, Mr. Bertolini) with a more cynical eye. The company could not resist the temptation to undercut these elements at times: in reducing the once chivalric knights to jockish, boxer-shorted buffoons, or in characterizing Pericles as an obnoxious tourist when he first lands at Tharsus.

Such humor gives the play energy and immediate appeal; on the other hand, it ignores the subtler changes in Pericles' character, and makes it difficult to take the serious scenes seriously. We can accept extraordinary coincidences like the reunion of Pericles and his long-lost daughter Marina in Shakespeare's original context, but the company's rendering has only prepared us to laugh at these moments; so, it seems, they have only earned the inappropriate laugh they receive in the middle of this beautiful reunion.

Fortunately, we believe in the virtue of Pericles's daughter Marina, who miraculously survives the corruption of the play with her honor and maidenhead intact. The role is played with a ballerina's ethereal grace, which allows even a modern audience to accept her preference for death over an unhallowed loss of her virginity.

Setting the play in a mental institution is the most risky, and probably least effective, innovation of director Toby Robertson. On one hand, it places the audience, with some degree of justice, in the role of analysts of the inmates's action, reflecting the idea of "Pericles" as the exploration of a man's psychological growth into manhood. In another way, it signals the audience not to trust the actors because they are, in effect, mentally disturbed, and so we are unfairly prejudiced against the play's sincerity from the start.

One's final feeling about the value of The Acting Company's presentation must be hopelessly subjective. The show is highly polished, beautifully acted, and always buoyant, elements which help to conquer difficulties or archaic language for those less familiar with the play.

The company's version is a thoughtful one; their changes are intelligent, and not simply meant to make the play more accessible. They do not lose sightof Shakespeare's intentions, and if the serious aspects are somewhat overshadowed, they are certainly understood. If one can accept the production as an alternative to a "classic" interpretation of the play, much can be learned from what is lost and what is gained in such a translation.

Another Look at Vito Acconci and His Work

By Bruce Armstrong

Vito Acconci was back on campus last Friday to witness for the first time the sculpture he had designed for the College. I found him inside the sculpture by the Social Dining Units, at the bottom of the steps, contemplating various improvements for his as-of-yet uninaugurated piece. While the rain spattered on the metal roof, we discussed how he had decided upon his design and the site for the piece, how he felt about the nearly completed piece, and his feelings about the winter term course he taught, "Art in Public Space."

Asked what he considered his most significant achievement during winter term, Acconci replied that although it was difficult to say which was more significant, the class or the piece, he said he liked "what happened in the class — alot of people who hadn't thought of art as a public device started thinking that way." He added, moreover, that in his course he had stressed "the motion of art having some political function — talking of art with its relation among people, its relation in society."

Although a few minor improvements remain to be made on his sculpture, such as painting the sheet metal walls gray on the inside and outside, and possibly raising the level of the steps, on the whole Acconci said he is satisfied with the piece. One problem, however, is that the sculpture is locked up. "Ideally," he said, "it should be open at anytime . . . I'm not sure whether they're going to keep it locked or open." At present, a key may be signed out from the art department office in the Johnson Memorial Building.

Although Acconci had originally intended to have two or three such sculptures on campus, his budget of $4,000 limited him to only one. He gave it the working title of "Way Station No. 1 (Study Chamber)" since he saw it as "a potential stopping point between two points where you could temporarily rest." Asked why he built his piece the way he did, Acconci responded, "I wanted to do something outside on the school campus, the idea of having a kind of area you could almost be alone in and study."

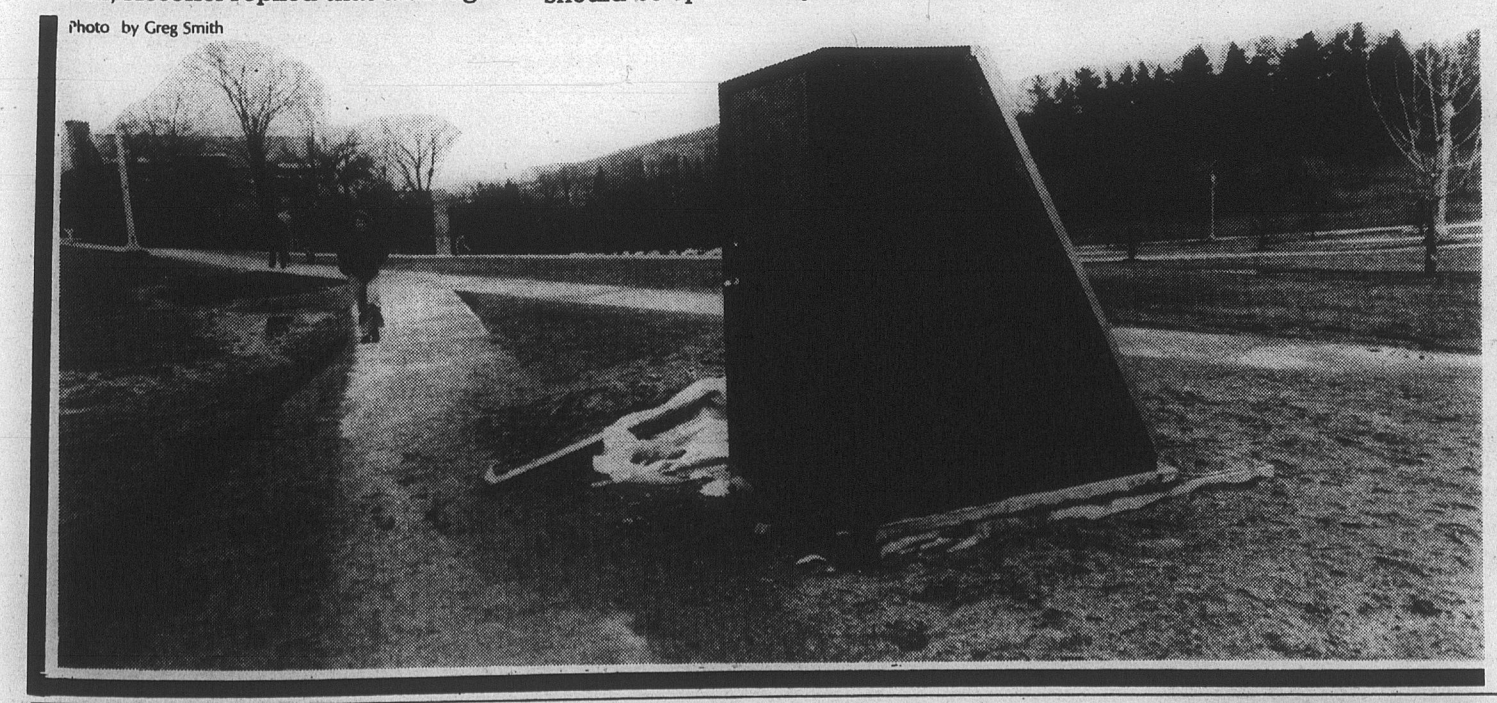
Popular sentiment indicates that members of the College community are not accepting Acconci's sculpture well. Even some students who appreciated and learned much from Acconci's winter term course have reservations about the piece. Sophomore Ward Joyce said, "I think the piece is perhaps the least interesting piece that Vito's done, but I still think it has the basic underlying function of Vito's work, which is to confront." But as for Acconci himself, and his course, Joyce said, "Vito's presence was extremely unique at Middlebury. He presented a conceptual perspective which we explored extensively . . . Vito didn't teach anything, he was a catalyst for the whole group's exploration . . . he slapped apathy in the face and I think it was beautiful."

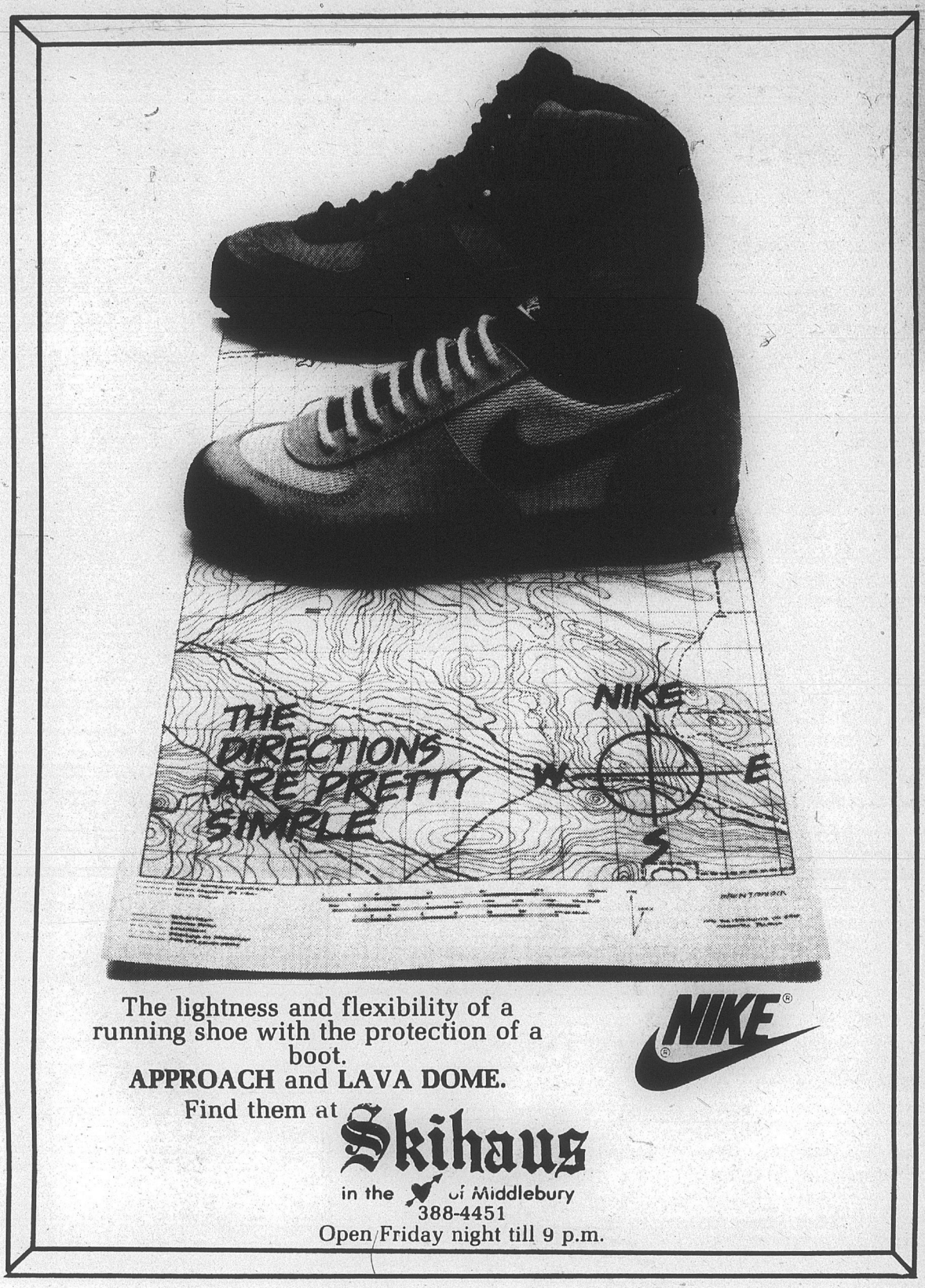
When students were asked at random what they thought about the sculpture, responses ranged from "I think it's an incredible waste of money and an eyesore," to "I don't understand it — why is it locked up?" Senior Janet Lynch said, "I think it's a waste of money especially when there are people who can't even pay their tuition."

Several students are opposed to the sculpture's presence. Sophomore Andy Bell, who is starting a petition advocating the removal of the sculpture, said he finds the sculpture "to be very poorly built and I see no aesthetic value in it whatsoever, except may be as a toolshed or an outhouse."

But whatever your opinion is, the sculpture is here and is fulfilling its main function, that of confronting the public. Perhaps our final judgement should be reserved until the sculpture's inauguration.

Photo by Greg Smith





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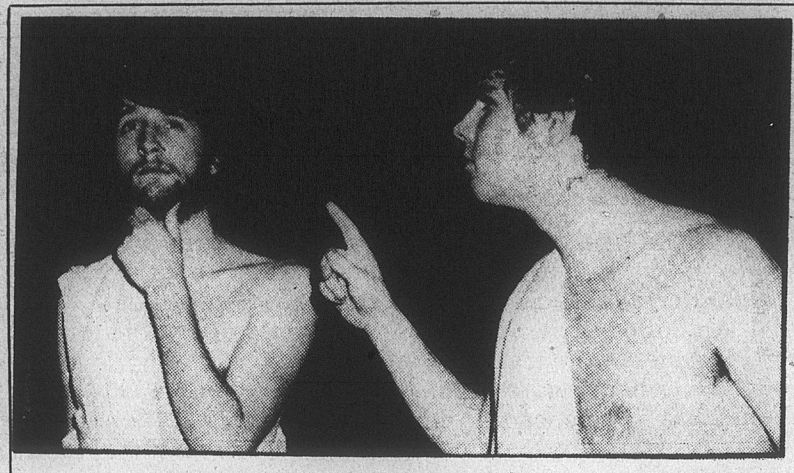


Andy Bell and John Kelly in Woody Allen's 'God.' Photo by Greg Smith

'God' Is a Delight

By Richard Reiner

The Hepburn Zoo Crew production of "God" and other works by Woody Allen, made people laugh. It made people laugh and it made them laugh alot. Sophomore Greg Sullivan, the director, set out to do exactly that. Together with his talented cast, Sullivan set a style for the play that was closer to slapstick than to what one might expect for a Woody Allen play.

There were no neurotic little people here, but there were many good, broad, finely drawn, and very funny characters. Among the most memorable were Bell's inspector Ford, Charlie Noyes's Ives and Mr. If, and sophomore Tim Dowling's James Bond.

Sullivan also appeared in several minor roles under the name of S. H. Gullivan, and he was especially good as a bunch of dead bodies in "Match Wits With Inspector Ford." Unfortunately, in choosing the style for the production, Sullivan frequently chose comic effect over believability. While "God" was very funny and the characters engaging, I was left wishing that they had played a little less to the audience and a little more to each other.

The script calls for many

continued on page 13

Somach Performs

By Charles Wilcox

Steven Somach's recent senior recital in Mead Chapel featured several cello works which called upon all the musical technical resources of the soloist. Somach ably rose to the occasion in this lengthy and difficult program.

The first part of the program alternated two romantic tone poems with two baroque suites. Somach demonstrated a fine technical command of his instrument in the program's opening piece, Alexander Glazunov's "Chant du Menestrel" (Song of the Troubadour). However, his tone quality appeared to suffer from a too tightly controlled technique, and often the sound dropped out of several important passages. This was also a problem in Gabriel Faure's "Apres un Reve" (After a Dream), although Somach here became more lyrical in his playing.

Bach's two Suites in C major and in G major showed Somach at his technical best. They displayed musical continuity as well as energy and drive, especially in the four dances in each suite. The full extent of Somach's admirable technical facility became evident in the G major suite, where he handled difficult arpeggiated passages and runs with relative ease. Here also, Somach exercised exquisite control over dynamics, emphasizing key passages and creating a more interesting performance.

However, Somach at his overall best came through in his final work, the "Sonata in E minor" by Johannes Brahms, performed at Middlebury earlier this year by Norman Fischer. Somach proved himself to be Fischer's equal in tone production and in highlighting the main themes, and he seemed to have resolved his earlier problems, executing several hazardous leaping passages with confidence. This reviewer especially notes the "Allegretto quasi Minuetto" and the "Allegro" of the Brahms as the most impressive and imaginative renditions on the program.

Photo by Shelagh Connor
Cellist Steven Somach.

Somach's playing was skillfully accompanied by pianist Pamela McClain, who always maintained an even accompaniment and in the Brahms allowed the full expression of the solo cello to make itself felt. The sense of ensemble between these musicians enabled them to handle easily any problems in the performance.

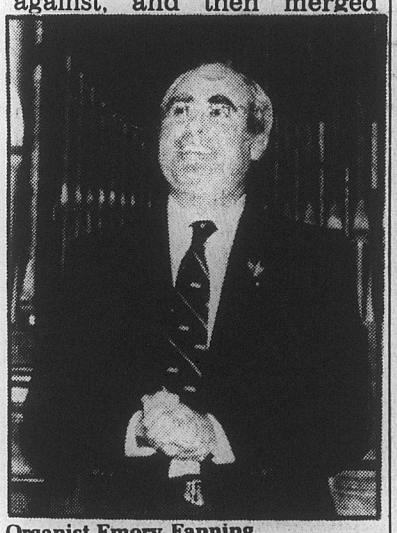
Jazzy Fanning Plays the Organ

By Kathy Carlson

Jazz on a classical organ? An oboe-organ duet? Listeners were treated to this as well as more traditional fare at a concert given by organist Emory Fanning, professor of music, in Mead Chapel on Sunday, March 20.

The focus of the recital was modern Austrian compositions discovered by Fanning while he was on sabbatical last semester. It was in these works, in addition to the sonata for organ, "Emory's Rock," written in 1979 by Cornwall resident Ernest Stires, that Fanning was able to show off his technical genius as well as his interpretative ability. It is not easy for an organist to add color to a piece. To compensate for the mechanization of the instrument, he must judiciously add and delete stops to bring out the dynamics and use hesitations to accent a note. Fanning used these tools as he made the music come alive.

The program opened with meditations (1975) on the Gregorian Easter sequence, "Victimae Paschali Laudes." There was a marked contrast between the different sections as the reeds first worked against, and then merged with, the flutes, resulting in a tumultuous climax, reminiscent of the Easter story.



Organist Emory Fanning.

The next piece, the more traditional J.S. Bach, "Trio Sonata No. 1," an addition to Cesar Franck's "Chorale No. 1," was disappointing. Fanning started out well on the Bach, but let his preoccupation with phrasing overcome the music. Sloppy playing resulted. Franck's chorale, written on the composer's deathbed in 1890, was played at a tempo that was far too fast for the listener to absorb all the emotion in the piece.

The highlight of the program was a set of four dances for the pedal solo composed in 1980 by Ernst Leitner. Fanning belied the notion that the piece could be technically demanding as his feet danced over the keyboard with an insouciance that left the audience laughing. The "Three Pieces for Oboe and Organ" (1968) by Augustin Kropfeiter, were beautiful. The music of oboist James Griesheimer, instructor of music, skillfully and hauntingly combined with the flutes of the organ in a work that left the audience dazzled.

The final piece, Stires's sonata, made one realize that jazz playing does not have to be relegated to the pianist and saxaphonist within the realms of the small, dimly lit nightclub. The piece started off slowly. As the pedal entered, the strains of the big band sound became apparent. Upon completion, the audience greeted Fanning with a standing ovation for an excellent performance. His encore was the often-heard "Toccata," from Charles Widor's Symphony No. 5, which once again exhibited the superb technical skills that Fanning uses to his maximal benefit.

'God' Is a Delight

continued from page 12

sudden changes of intention, as when Diabetes announces to Hepatitis, for no known reason, that he is a drunkard. It sometimes seemed as if even the actor speaking the lines didn't know why he had changed direction. This was funny in its own way, but not well-suited to the script.

In "God," Bell and Kelly performed with beautiful rapport as the Writer and the Actor. Bell's posturing at the opening of the play was wonderful, and Kelly's speech about "the south, rich in tradition," was heartfelt, not to mention moist for those audience members in the first few rows. Kelly's continuing dispute with the nasty, evil chorus girls, played by freshmen Lori Farrow, Tracie Fifer, Melissa Kontoff, and sophomore Laurie Strasser, was consistently very funny. Noyes, who during the day is assistant to the director of student activities, played seven parts altogether and brought a fresh and vibrant energy to them all. Kennedy, who also played several parts, played them consistently with style and humor.

Probably the most important reason that "God" was a success was that the cast clearly enjoyed being on stage in this show. Sophomore Steve Engle as Bob Fate proved that men can have six knees and like it. Sophomore Scott Iodice as Word Babcock in "The Whore of Mensa" did some of the best squirming ever seen on this campus; freshman Elaine Cissi as the woman who was stabbed to death twice in one week, was tough and lovable all at once; and Rebecca Gilman was properly frigid and willful as Doris Levine, and perfectly calculated and seductive as Sherry in "The Whore of Mensa." The energy and effort of all the fine performers in the cast made this evening of Woody Allen fun and enjoyable.

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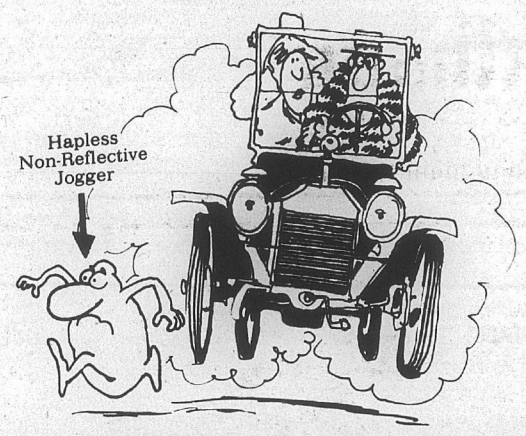

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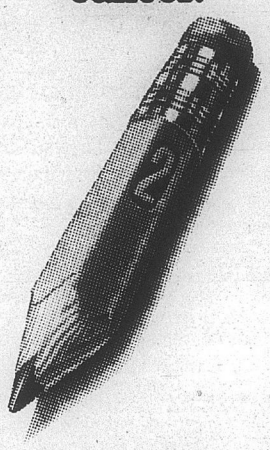

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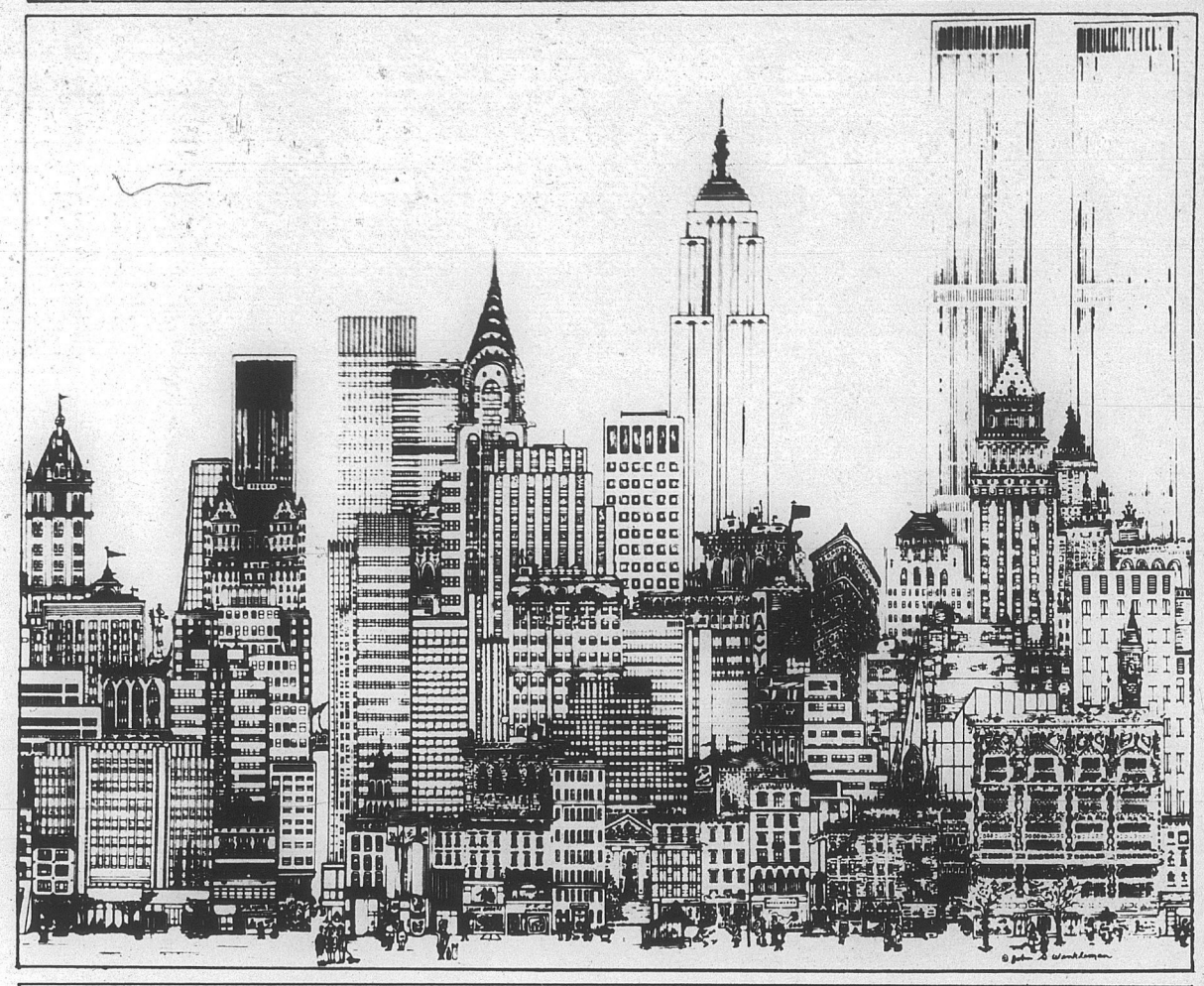

The Summer Session of Columbia University offers students the opportunity to study at the most distinguished educational institution in America's most cosmopolitan city. The challenging curriculum, outstanding faculty, excellent research facilities, and New York City itself combine to stimulate the individual and support the student's program of study. Day and evening graduate and undergraduate courses for academic credit will be given by more than forty arts and sciences departments and professional schools. Among these are:

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SUMMER SESSION 1983

29

Short Stories Explore Human Nature

New Islands
By Maria Luisa Bombal
Farrar Straus Giroux, 112 pp., $12.95

Reviewed by Jessica Strand

"New Islands," a collection of short stories by Maria Luisa Bombal, exemplifies in the most articulate way the poignancy found within the smallest detail, and the strength found within the eloquence of language. Her works are not only imaginative but also extraordinarily written. Bombal's stories explore in different ways women's characters, whether they are ultimately provocative or deceiving. The stories are not saucy or sentimental.

Maria Luisa Bombal is a South American writer who was accepted into the league in South America with such writers as Borges and Heruda. However, she did not gain popularity in the United States until her death in 1930, when an interest in her work arose. She is most worthy of this attention, and perhaps through her fiction there will be futher discovery of the importance of language as well as of description.

Bombal's stories share, as in the title story "New Islands," an interest in human nature, as well as in the absurd. "New Islands" makes our minds want to imagine unknown settings, and helps to provoke our curiosities.

"Reaching the gate, he crosses the park and goes past the camellias in the garden to a certain window, where he wipes the pane free of fog and them stands transfixed as before his eyes a fairy tale unfolds." The simplicity of Bombal's style

helps her to create illusions which become vivid and finally haunting. Through her gift of description she helps to illustrate the fears which we all struggle with: "He fears losing his way in the wild world with its disorderly and poorly mapped pathways, strewn with an unsystematic confusion of clues; fears falling into some dark abyss that no amount of logic will lead him out of."

After completing, "New Islands," the reader will only want to read more Bombal. This is a book which anyone with any interest in literature should read.

Nick Lowe's Latest Lives Up to Its Title

The Abominable Showman
By Nick Lowe
Columbia Records

Reviewed by Paul Oyer

Like Elvis Costello, Nick Lowe has lost the angry, crude style of early new wave. However, while Costello continues to experiment and can be depended on for an album's worth of creative music, Lowe remains glued to his old formula.

Lowe's new album, interestingly entitled "The Abominable Showman," contains 12 cuts, including several which are suitable for release as singles. Sarcasm abounds throughout the record, although sometimes there is a thin line between what Lowe means and what he jokes about.

Love is the underlying theme of most of the tracks; however, its meaning varies, as do the perspectives on women. The album starts with an unglamorous look at love. Lowe sings, "We want action — we're looking for a bit of feminine distraction . . . short ones, tall ones, big ones, small ones." But the final track is a song for a true love, "How Do You Talk to an Angel." The use of love on the 10 cuts in-between is as varied as can be.

While love may be a nice thing to sing about, there is one problem. The subject as well as the approach, is not new to Lowe. Lowe's 1979 release, "Labour of Lust," sounds very much the same, and almost every love song on "Abominable Showman" corresponds to one from "Labour." That is, they correspond both in subject matter and in musical approach.

But there are a few innovative cuts on the new record. "Tanque-Rae," which is a Beach Boys parody, has a biting sarcastic manner as well as a non-conformity to the rest of the album which makes it interesting. "Wish You Were Here," both pokes fun at the Pink Floyd album of the same name and freshly approaches Lowe's infatuation with telephones. This song is obviously influenced by John Lennon and is therefore well-polished. "Chicken and Feathers" is also an interesting cut, thanks to the keyboards of Paul Carrack.

But, in general, the album sadly lacks the originality we can expect from this artist, who was at one time the focal point of early new wave. While "Abominable Showman" is not a bad album, it has no place in your collection if you already own "Labour of Lust." Lowe, whose popularity peaked a few years back, is going to have to come up with something worthy of his glory days of Rockpile.

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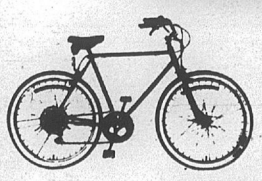

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Men's Lacrosse Looks for Another E.C.A.C. Crown

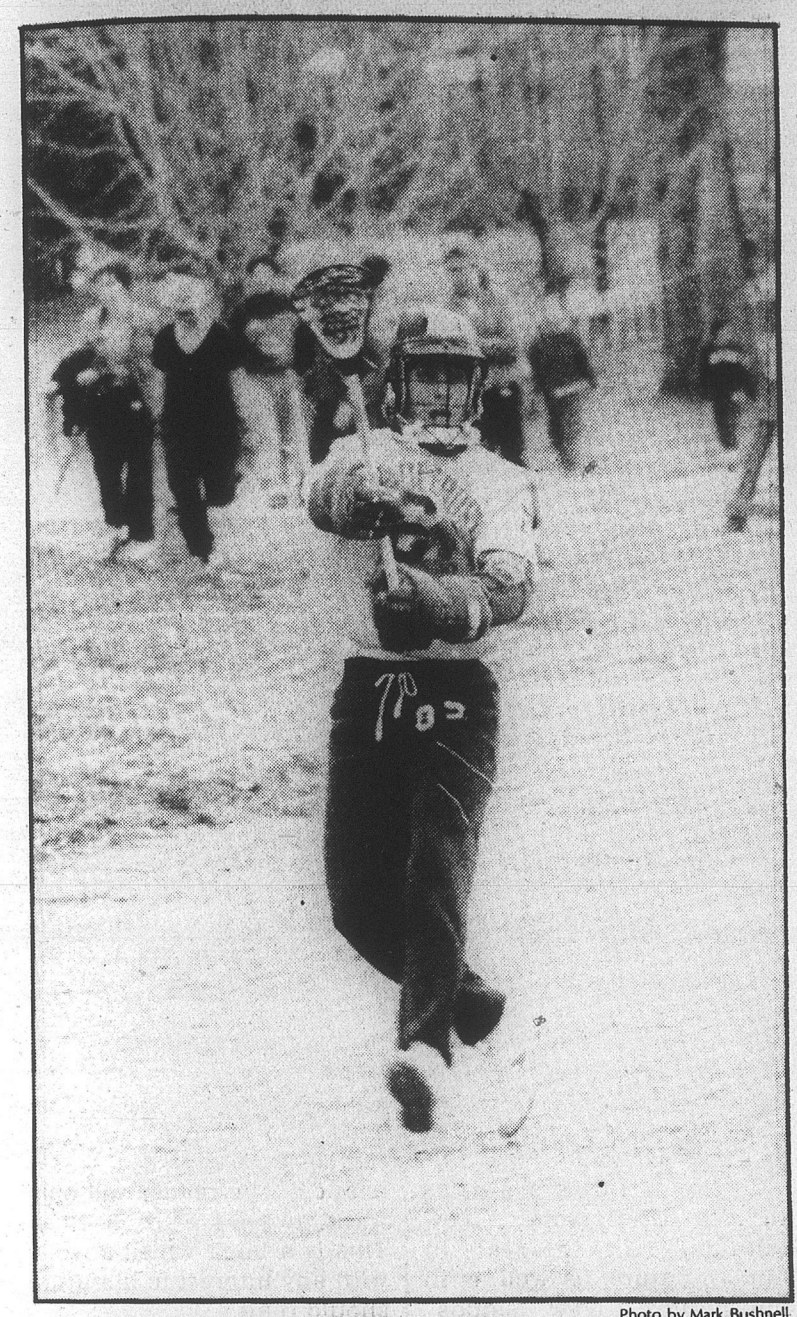


Photo by Mark Bushnell

Sophomore Chris Brigham and the rest of the lacrosse team are getting ready for their spring trip.

By Jon Roth

The Middlebury Panther men's lacrosse team begins the 1983 season with their traditional spring trip the week of March 26 to April 3. The week's schedule consists of a scrimmage against Tufts followed by official games against Babson, Trinity, and Wesleyan. The Panthers are optimistic about the approaching season, still proud of last year's E.C.A.C. championship.

The team is being shaped by a new battery of coaches under the leadership of head coach, Jim Grube. Working with the attack will be Dave Barton. The midfield will be operating under the direction of Bob Ritter, and Chip Clark will be in charge of the defense. Middlebury is fortunate to have such an impressive coaching staff.

Pre-season outings against Springfield College and the Brine team indicate that the Panthers will be an exciting team to watch this spring. Their dynamic, quick-clearing, hard-hitting style should overwhelm opponents and impress spectators.

A strong core of veterans is back from the 1982 championship team to lead the team. Senior attackman Jeff Thomsen is this year's captain. The squad is rounded out by a solid group of veterans and last year's B team members, including seniors Steve Embersits, Bruce Gevertz, Roy Giarrusso, and Jeff Scanlon, juniors Mark Chafee, Marty Lanigan, and Gary Scalamandre, and sophomores Rod Fox, Larry Freni, Dave Hennessy, Mark McInnerny, and Doug Price. Clint Johnson is the lone freshman on the team.

With a solid, dependable defense and an explosive, penetrating offense, it looks like another fine spring for the Panthers.

Panther Ballclub Prepares For an Exciting Season

By Bill Boscow

With the first game only two weeks away, coach Wendy Forbes has the Middlebury Panther baseball team in full gear, preparing for the upcoming season. A glance at the schedule will show that Middlebury has to be ready to play ball right from the first pitch. The team has 15 games in less than a month.

Senior co-captain Scott Laughinghouse was cautiously optimistic about the team: "Though we did suffer the loss of star shortstop Jim Loveys (who graduated last year) along with juniors Bob Crews and Rich Meringolo (who are abroad this term), we have a solid nucleus of returning players." He continued, "We have excellent depth in our pitching staff with senior Frank Burke, senior co-captain Bob Gulla, and sophomores Andy Gluck and Gus Gerulskis all sure to see alot of action. If our pitching comes through and we get a few hot bats, we'll be well on our way."

The Panthers also have experience in the infield. Senior Bob Calamari and sophomore Jim Harrington return at first, with sophomore John Starrett and junior Dennis Boyle back at second and shortstop, respectively. Sophomore Eric Helsley returns at catcher. Experienced outfielders include senior Mike Lowry, junior Walt Donnelly, sophomore Dave Shaw, and Gulla.

This line-up should give the team a solid defense as well as a good, consistent offense. New to the squad this year are freshmen infielders Rich DeSimone, Tim Jaeger, Dave Jacobs, John Aicher, John Hersperger, and sophomore Greg Granger; and freshmen outfielders Rich Lyne and Rich Carroll.

If a few of the first-year players make a contribution, Middlebury will put a good, exciting team on the diamond.

Laxwomen Ready to Play

By Harriette Brainard

This year's women's lacrosse team is looking forward to a fast, exciting, and fun 1983 season. There are 11 returning varsity players including seniors Bunny Mauran, attack, and Ibit Wright, goalie, who were away from Middlebury for the 1982 season. The other veterans are senior co-captains Emily Shepard and Judy Carlhian, seniors Harriette Brainard and Lib Bloomfield, juniors Dorothy Van Gerbig and Jenny Meigs, and sophomores Sarah Burchfield, Jennifer Cunningham, and Ann Davis. Three others have moved up from last year's B squad: senior Meg Marion, and sophomores Stephanie Markus and Amy Kaplan.

Although many of the returning players are talented, few have a great deal of experience. The team is looking forward to the return of goalie Wright.

The 20 players who compose this year's B team may look inexperienced at first glance, but a closer look shows the combination to be a dynamic and talented group. The team includes six sophomores and 14 freshmen. The young players, including Ann McCollum, a superb goalie, have already proved

continued on page 16

Play Ball!

By Andy Gluck

Now that April is near, America's springtime sport is ready to peel away from the grapefruit league and head north for the 1983 season. Forget the U.S.F.L. and the N.B.A., Major league baseball returns next week, ready for another exciting year. The pennant races promise to be as tight as in 1982, since many clubs have made lineup changes which give them potential World Series teams.

Teams that are able to avoid injuries, slumps, and controversy are most likely to find themselves in the fall classic. In the American League East, managerial changes grabbed the offseason headlines. Billy Martin's Yankees added punch to their lineup by acquiring Steve Kemp and Don Baylor. Rich Gossage is still the league's most imposing reliever, and if each of their lefty-dominated staff can win 15 games, the Bombers should be strong.

Joe Altobelli replaces the immortal Earl Weaver in Baltimore, much to the relief of American League umpires, and inherits a strong club. The infield corners, Eddie Murray and Cal Ripkin, Jr. are budding superstars, and the pitching is strong as always.

Red Sox fans once again have a gleem of spring hope in their eyes. Dwight Evans, Jim Rice, and Tony Armas should combine to hit 90 homers, knock in 250 runs, and throw out a lot of base runners. If the pitching pans out, Yaz could go out a winner.

Milwaukee still has confidence and a devastating lineup from last year, but their pitching is a mess because Rollie Fingers and Pete Vuckovich have major injury problems. Cleveland, Detroit, and Toronto are still a few quality players away from being contenders.

The American League West is the weakest of baseball's four divisions. The Angels lost Baylor and have an old club. The pitchers are crafty veterans, but it is doubtful that Reggie or California can duplicate last year's success.

The Royals rely on speed, pitching and defense in order to compete. But, unless George Brett and Hal MaCrae carry the offense, K.C. will be mediocre. However, our managing editor assures me the Royals will win every game this season.

This could be the year Seattle passes Texas, Oakland, and Minnesota in the West standings. The Mariners have a premier reliever in Bill Caudill and some strong, young ballplayers. Chicago has a mixture of overachievers and promising rookies and could suprise some teams.

The N.L. East promises to be a tight race. Montreal possesses tremendous talent with Gary Carter, Andre Dawson and Tim Raines. Their starting rotation is consistent, but the bullpen is questionable.

The world champion Cardinals will be hard pressed to repeat. In Bruce Sutter and Gary Templeton, they have the best reliever and shortstop in the league.

The Phillies have a big name team, but not necessarily a superior one. Mike Schmidt and Steve Carlton have no peers at third and pitcher, but Philadelphia may have a few to many old timers.

The Pirates are a team in decline. Without Willie Stargell's leadership or Dave Parker's missing talent, they cannot hope to compete. The Mets are two to three years from being contenders and the Cubs are, well, the Cubs.

The N.L. West could turn out to be the best divisional race. San Diego is a vastly improved team with the leadership of Senator, I mean Steve, Garvey and strong-armed pitchers.

L.A. still has dominating pitching, but rookies and out-of-position veterans will have to adjust quickly. Atlanta, last year's winner, can only get better. Their young club now knows how to win, and with healthy pitchers they certainly can.

San Francisco lost its leadership when Joe Morgan and Reggie Smith left, but Jack Clark and Chili Davis are potential franchise players. Houston has pitching but little else, and the Big Red Machine of Cincinatti has lost its engine.

These brief team analyses illustrate the strengths and weaknesses of the 1983 clubs. But, baseball is a complicated game with many variables. Consequently, the 1983 season should be filled with fun and surprising baseball, and the U.S.F.L. will just have to wait.

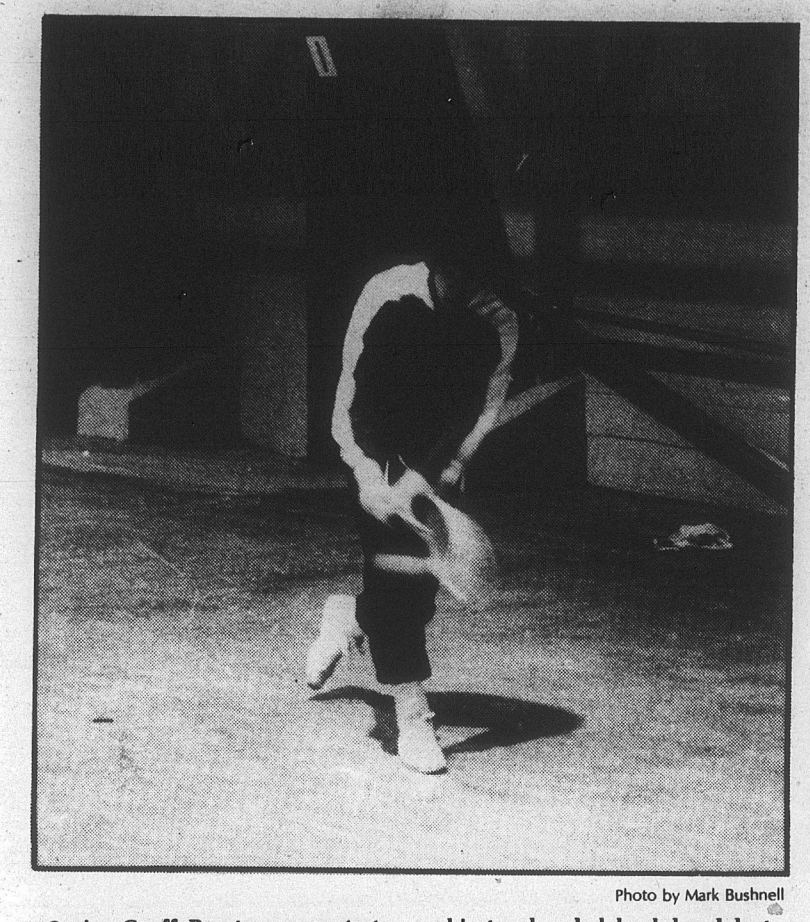


Photo by Mark Bushnell

Senior Geoff Proctor concentrates on his two-handed back-hand last week in Memorial Field House.

Midd Serves It Up

By Geoff Proctor

After a month of practice, the Middlebury men's tennis team is ready for its 1983 campaign. Having lost three of the top six players from last year's squad, the team will rely on a mixture of old and new faces.

There is little doubt that senior captain Fain Hackney will be the number one racketman for the fourth year in a row. Following Hackney are a group of seniors all vying for spots: Rick Abrahamson, Andy Cherna, Dave Collins, Joe Duddy, and Geoff Proctor. Also shooting for positions on the A and B teams are junior Steve Moynahan, sophomores Greg Smith, Dave Revelle, Bob Barth, and Gene Sachs, and freshman Ross Goodheart.

Despite a tougher schedule this season, Hackney said he sees the chance for another strong year for Middlebury tennis. "We are all playing pretty well right now, and I think we can keep it up. It is also great to see the guys who were low on the ladder last year playing so well and moving up."

The Panther racketmen open at home on Wednesday, April 6 against the perennially strong Ephmen of Williams.

SPORTS SHORTS

The N.C.A.A. basketball tournament is down to the final 16 teams as the regional semifinals are being held this week. Of the 16, 13 were seeded by the tournament committee. U.C.L.A., U.N.L.V., and Missouri are the three ranked teams who were knocked off in the preliminary rounds. Indiana vs. Kentucky, Memphis St. vs. Houston, and Louisville vs. Arkansas should prove to be exciting games this round.

. . .

Middlebury women's cross-country ski team member, freshman Wendy Reeves, found herself in Sports Illustrated magazine last week. Reeves was mentioned in the scoreboard section of an article about UVM's Beth Heiden, N.C.A.A. champion skier and former olympic speed skater, who won the women's individual event by a mere six seconds over Reeves.

. . .

In golf news, Bill Rogers won his first P.G.A. tour event in two years at the New Orleans Open. The tour now moves into the heart of its spring schedule, including the Tournament Players Championship and The Masters. Ageless Kathy Whitworth won on the ladies tour last week, as did Gene Litler on the Senior's circuit.

. . .

The U.S.F.L. moved through week number three surrounded by many more questions as to whether the league is legitimate professional football. Chicago, supposedly the power team in the league, is 1-2, while Herschel Walker's New Jersey Generals are 0-3. Beau Coash and his Boston Breakers have a surprising 2-1 mark.

. . .

The official World Cup ski standings were released this week. In the men's downhill, Olympic champion Franz Klammer was the victor. America's Phil Mahre won the giant slalom and the overall cup. Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark took the slalom. For the women, American Tamara McKinney won the giant slalom and the overall cups.

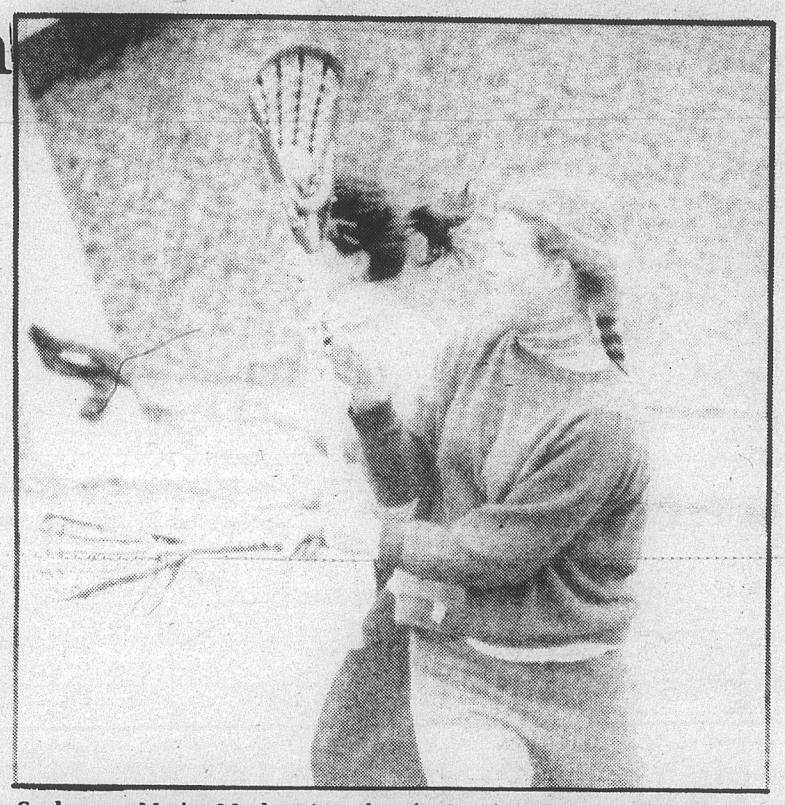
Laxwomen

continued from page 15

that they have more experience and skill than most B teams of the past.

Coaches Missy Hopkinson and Gail Smith are both looking forward to a challenging and exciting season. Hopkinson said, "There is alot of potential, although we don't have as many returning players as in the past, except those with one year on the team. Yet, there is a lot of new talent and a universally great attitude."

With a challenging schedule, the women's lacrosse squads should be fun to watch this spring, once they are out of the snow. The home opener is on Saturday, April 9 against Skidmore.



Sophomore Marion Mackenzie and senior Harriette Brainard prepare for the women's lacrosse season.

Photo by Mark Bushnell

CAMPUS CLASSIFIEDS

Spaz: Thanks for the six girls. I will have to savor each one on Friday. B-19.

C.O'C, MJ, MP, and GPB(?): Have fun in the sun! K.C.

And now a round of applause for our dancer – Bambi!

See Sambo this spring in the new CBS comedy drama "Witch kid tries to parallel park his new Ford convertible."

A.J. for King in '84. Batts 2nd south.

R, T, and B: Three bright, adequately educated seniors seek employment in Washington. Politics preferred. Waiting tables will do. We do anything but vote Republican. Alan Cranston send inquiry to Box 3108.

RWG: Watch out for things that go bang in the night. LY-R.

Hey Babe: SRQ awaits – 205F is ready. Forget skiing and let's go fishing on Lido. See you soon, Love, The Other T.

Hey Billy B: We can see your left hand in the picture, but where is your right hand? Maybe Karen knows? Or are you spanking it?

BB and Mr. Ewing: To B or not to B – flat, that is the question? Let's get it together. The Third Party.

Julie: I wanna just reach out and hug you! Much love, a potato eater.

Wonderfully weird and whimsical wild and wordly wenchiful women!

Giggleboy: It's so much fun to be taken home in your pocket. Silent kiss . . . Smack!!! Giggle girl.

Laura: How's Grandma?

B.T. Phone Home! You know we love you in Cohab '84! Let's just hope the Dirtball finds gainful employment! DO have fun in Aspen. Chopped Liver.

Choo-Choo-Brain: Why did the chicken go "bock bock bockee!!?" To get to the other side!! (I know, I know, call Big Earl!) Anyway, have a great break! With humor(?) from my virtually empty class, Benny. P.S. Everybody trem!!!

Kim has been spoken for, prospective frosh girls need NOT apply. A.K.

M.G. Have a good vacation in Tampa, good luck studying for the MCAT's! L.M.

Gidget: The burning question is almost answered: Is there life after 20? Happy Birthday! DMRR.

No good boogie-face: You're a no good boogie-face. Love, A good boogie-face.

Hey Harry: I'm here! Pookie loves you. Surprise, surprise.

George Shively for Charlie Miles clone.

Harper – You Cyno!!

Amy Gabriel: Happy Birthday to you, you live in a zoo! Well, waddya know, you made twenty-two!!! XOXO Beth.

Hey Delta: Hawk eye wants to know if you enjoyed the last 30 minutes of MASH?

The members of Jewett House plus one female to be named at a later date, do hereby swear a solemn oath of vegetarianism and formally request Jewett House for another year!

Genevieve: Is that point and flex or flex and point? You might have some explaining to do. Love, a Princeton Bound Southerner.

Da Starship! Da Starship! Reliant – is that any relation to the Cordoba? I still say it's the elevators! Beam me up!

PAEPLE: Happy Birthday to our favorite Kelley Bean!! Much Love, Your Roomies.

Hey Goatwoman: The bet's on . . . drumroll, please. Will Boywonder realize his destiny is hermithood unless he escapes from Musicland? He's only got 6 weeks. Dodger.

To the Italian I'll never forget: Happy 21st on the 27th! With hugs and love from your Maine girl.

How much money do you have, sir? $50. And you, sir? Oh, $1.87.

Mario: Smile and the world smiles with you!

Trichinosis: What a performance! Your cheering section really enjoyed the show!

Knute: Your only real competition is Big Ben. Ta-ta!

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GOINGS ON

Dance Marathon

The 3rd annual MS dance marathon will be held Friday, April 8, in McCullough Gym. Registration begins at 8 P.M. Friday night. The marathon will be from 9 P.M. until 9 A.M. Saturday morning. Middlebury College students, faculty and staff are invited to participate. General information, sponsor sheets, and registration forms are available at the Proctor information desk and in the office of the dean of students. If you have any questions, contact Karin Bloom in the dean of students office.

New CC&P Hours

The Career Counseling and Placement office will be extending office hours to accommodate students who wish to use the Career Resource area in the evening and on weekends. Starting after spring break, the office will be open Wednesday evenings, Apr. 6, 13, 20, and 27, from 7-9 P.M. and Saturday mornings, Apr. 9, 16, 23, and 30 from 9 A.M. to noon. Students wishing to use the Career Resource area are welcome. Appointments with CC&P staff can be made for Monday through Friday during the traditional office hours.

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Racket stringing: Tennis, squash, racketball, regripping and repair. 8 years experience. Latest string machine by Prince. Overnight service. Call Kirsten McEdward, 388-2756, 35 Chipman Park (right behind the football field).

Miyaji May Return

Former VP Would Hold Teaching Post

By Johanna Glover

Hiroshi Miyaji, professor of Oriental languages and culture. Photo by Chul Whang

Hiroshi Miyaji may return to Middlebury College next fall in a non-administrative teaching position, Miyaji told The Campus.

Reached by phone at his home in Hawaii, Miyaji said Monday that an agreement between the College and himself might be reached "in a few days." Nicholas Clifford, vice president for academic affairs, said the decision to return is "up to professor Miyaji."

Miyaji resigned last August from his post as vice president for foreign languages and director of the language schools, citing his dissatisfaction with the College administration. However, he retained his tenured position as professor of Oriental languages and culture, and has spent the last year at the University of Hawaii as chairman of its East Asian studies program.

Miyaji said he "would teach courses in Japanese religion and philosophy, and also history and culture" if he returns. Clifford said Miyaji would teach four courses if he returns, including "a two semester sequence in Japanese history, "from the beginning until 1600, and . . . from 1600 to 1868," as well as "a course on Japanese thought through literature in translation." Added Clifford, "I wish we did even more in Japanese here."

If he returns to Middlebury, Miyaji said it is "(his) hope not to get involved in administration . . . I've had enough. I really want to go back to research." But, he added, "When I do administration (work), I think I can do a great job." Asked if he thinks the College's administration does a good job, Miyaji responded, "Middlebury College has good people in its administration — but not all."

Deciding whether or not to return was not a "sudden" move, Miyaji said.

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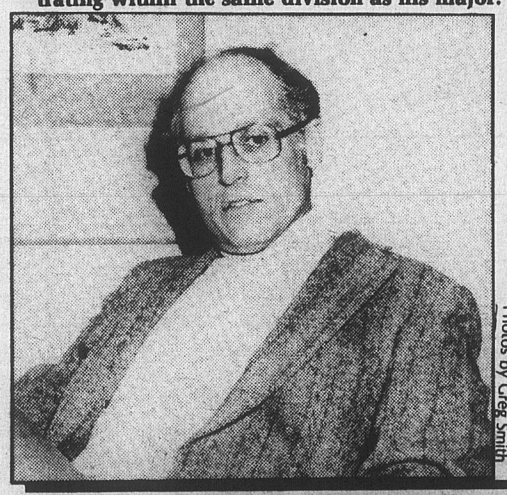
THE MIDDLEBURY Campus

VOL. 77 NO. 19 MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT APRIL 15, 1983

Concentration System Tightened

By Richard Belanger

David George (above), assistant professor of Spanish, and Bruce Peterson (below), professor of mathematics authored the proposal that will prohibit a student from concentrating within the same division as his major.



Photos by Greg Smith

Concentration requirements will be stricter for the class of 1987 than for those presently enrolled. The faculty, at their April 4 meeting, adopted a proposal which will prohibit a student from concentrating within the same division as his major. The measure will eliminate all of the exceptions to that rule that have been allowed to date.

The proposal, made by Bruce Peterson, professor of mathematics, and David George, assistant professor of Spanish, was put forward as a revision of the original resolution introduced by the Educational Council in the March 14 faculty meeting. The faculty approved the measure by a vote of 46 to 25.

The original Educational Council proposal, developed in response to Curriculum Committee recommendations, had a threefold aim: to update the original definition of a foundations course; to require students to pass one course in each of the four divisions, natural sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities, and foreign languages; and to replace concentrations with minors that could be taken in any department other than that of the major.

The Peterson-George revision will leave intact the current definition of foundations courses, but will prohibit a student from having a concentration within the same division as his major. Peterson his proposal should "retain the educational principles of Middlebury, while being easier to administer" than the current concentration system. The Peterson-George revision did not contain a distribution requirement.

The reaction of students, who had on the whole supported the Educational Council's proposal, was pessimistic towards the Peterson-George revision. Senior Ted Truscott, chairman of Student Forum, said he was "disappointed that the faculty chose the Peterson-George proposal . . . which offers no real change." Student Forum had voted 25-1, with three abstentions, in favor of the plan proposed by the Educational Council.

Junior Patrick McCormick, a member of Educational Council, said he believed the Peterson-George proposal was "a regression to the way they did things in the past. It didn't work then and it won't work now." Additionally, McCormick called the faculty's adoption of the Peterson-George amendment a "total defeat," saying the change in the concentration system was the "whole point" of the Educational Council proposal, and that the Peterson-George proposal was "contrary to what students are in favor of."

Peterson himself said that although there was some "arbitrariness" in his proposal, "if we allow concentrations and majors in the same division, then there is no justification for having concentrations." He also characterized his proposal as "liberating," and said that the Educational Council's proposal was too restrictive.

When told that Peterson thought his

continued on page 20

Spring Sports Seasons Open

High fives or no high fives, the men's lacrosse team got scalped at UNH. Photo by Tom Knox

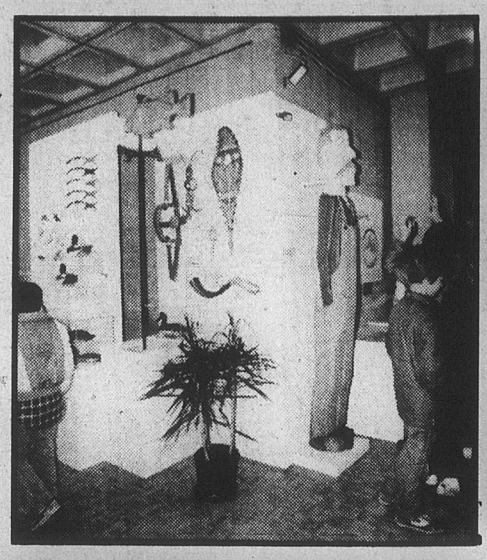
Guided tour makes room draw a breeze. 11

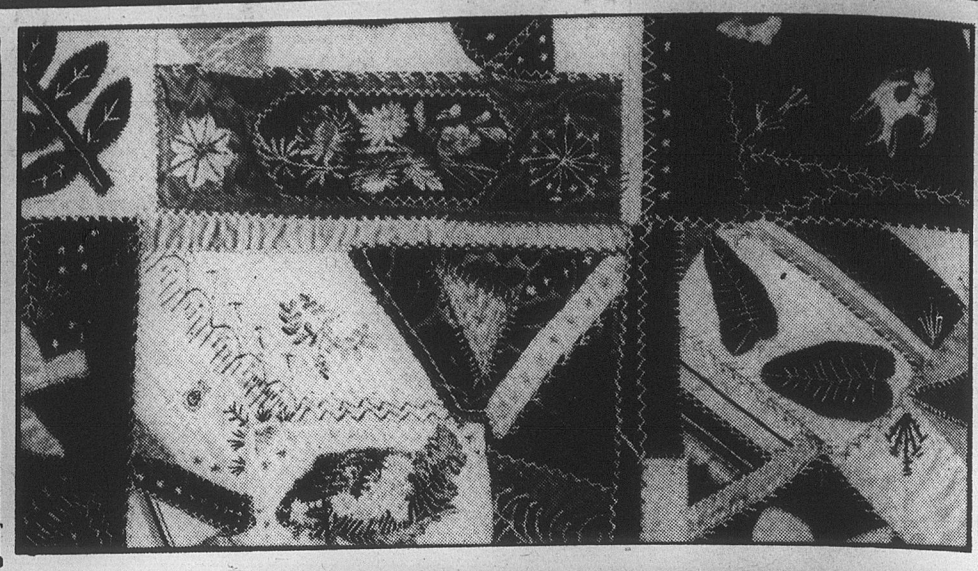
Tim tickles the ivories at 13 Mead.

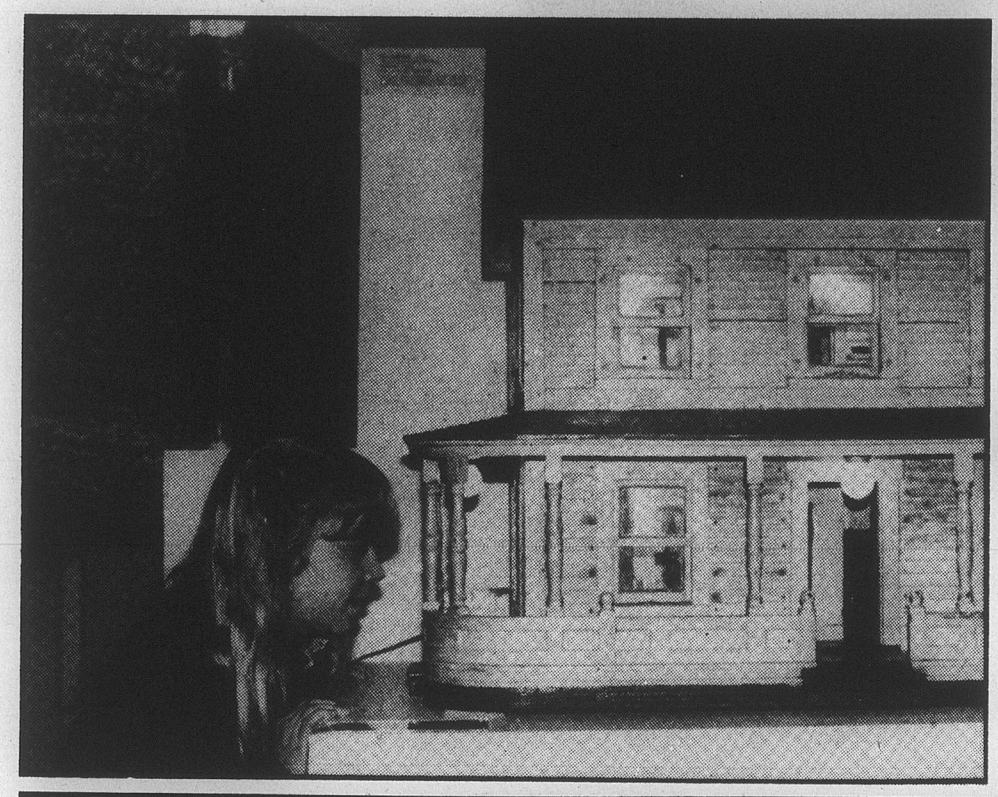
Folk Art

A group of schoolchildren arrived this week to take a look at the Vermont folk art exhibit, "Always in Season," on view at Johnson Art Gallery until April 25. The exhibit is the first comprehensive survey of Vermont's traditional culture and features a collection of over 160 historical and contemporary objects.

Photos by Nadia Kerwat







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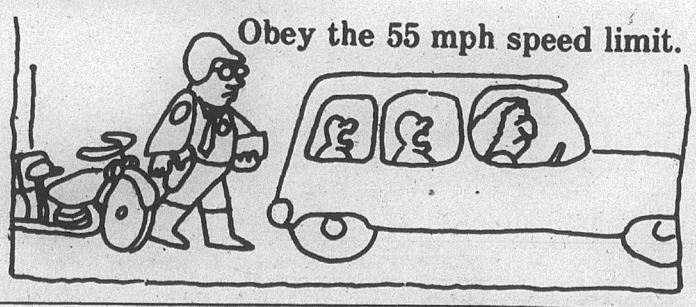

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The Middlebury Campus (USPS 556-060), the student newspaper of Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, by the Student Association of Middlebury College. Publication is every Friday of the academic year except during official College vacation periods and final examinations. Editorial and business offices are located in Hepburn Hall Annex, Middlebury College, (802) 388-3151.

Address editorial communications to the Editor, and business and subscription communications to the Business Manager at: **The Middlebury Campus**, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753. The opinions expressed in To the Editor, The Political Perspective, reviews, and commentaries are the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of **The Middlebury Campus**.

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College May Still Win Sloan Grant

By Ellen Witschey

While Middlebury College did not receive a $250,000 grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, there is a possibility that the original plan to incorporate computers into non-traditional quantitative fields may be resubmitted to the foundation, in the hopes of winning the grant in the future.

Ten of the 31 schools competing for the Sloan Foundation grants were awarded $250,000, while the remaining schools, including Middlebury, were given $25,000 to implement some part of their proposal. Robert Gleason, dean of sciences and a member of the College's Sloan grant planning committee, recently spoke with the vice president of the Sloan Foundation. Gleason reported that the foundation plans to spend approximately $15 million in the next five years and is considering reviewing the proposals of those schools which did not receive full grants.

Gleason said he hopes Middlebury can resubmit its proposal, which introduces computer technology to fields such as history and philosophy, and be awarded some money in the future. Nicholas Clifford, vice president for academic affairs, said he feels the proposed program would be "a valuable extention of some parts of the curriculum" and is interested in seeking other sources to "support part of its practice."

The original proposal involved hiring a resource professor, who would attend classes in a given humanities or social science course, at the invitation of the course's instructor. By doing the course work, the resource professor could devise ways in which to integrate math and quantitative methods inte the course, and then suggest them to the professor of the course.

Gleason said he understands that all courses are not conducive to quantitative methods, because "there are limitations . . . love and justice are not quantitative ideas," but added that he hopes to generate interest from faculty members who think their courses can benefit from the use of computers.

The partial grant of $25,000 that Middlebury received from the Sloan Foundation will fund two programs for 1983-84. During the fall and spring semesters, guest lecturers will speak on non-traditional quantitative theoretical approaches to the humanities. During winter term, substitute professors will be hired, enabling interested Middlebury professors to take courses in computer science and applied mathematics. Although lecturers have not yet been lined up, Michael Olinick, professor of mathematics, said, "Nominations are welcome from anyone who has a person in mind for the lectures." Olinick was to have served as resource professor for the first three years.

The $25,000 from the Sloan Foundation must be spent by the end of the next school year. Gleason said he hopes the lecture series and winter term courses for faculty will introduce mathematics to non-traditional fields, and that both will have a positive impact on the faculty.

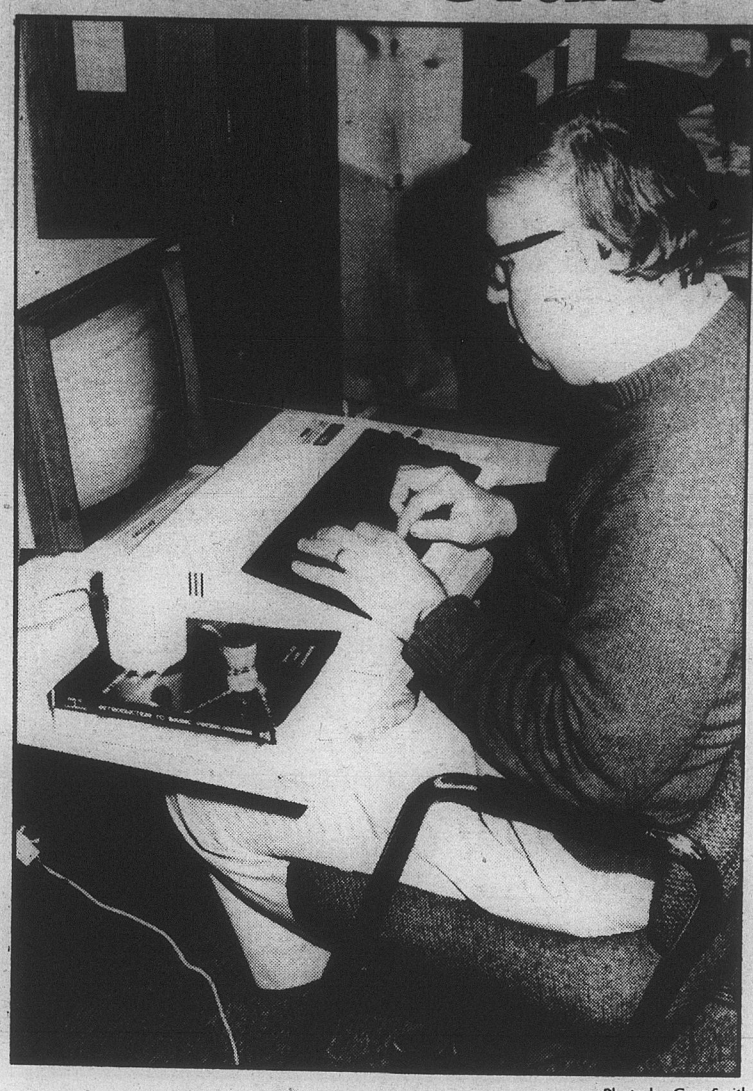

Photo by Greg Smith

Michael Olinick and other professors are working to incorporate computers into non-traditional quantitative fields.

Proposal to Restructure Committees

By John Owen

The faculty at its May 2 meeting will vote on a group of proposals which would restructure the Educational Council and eliminate the Curriculum Committee altogether.

The proposals, sponsored by the Faculty Council, would reduce the size of the Educational Council from 12 to nine members, maintaining the present faculty-student ratio of two to one. Six faculty members, who would serve three year terms, would be elected at large. Also, there would be at least one representative on the Educational Council from each division at all times. The three students on the council would be chosen by the Student Forum from the sophomore, junior, or senior classes. At the begininning of each academic year, the council would organize itself into two subcommittees: one on educational policy and the other on educational procedure.

The proposals also call for the elimination of the Curriculum Committee. If the faculty approves the measures, the Educational Council in 1983-84 would assume the duties of Curriculum Committee and, by January 1984, it would propose to the faculty a relocation of all of the committee's present responsibilities. Stephen Donadio, chairman of the Curriculum Committee, declined to comment.

The Faculty Council met on March 24 to discuss the possible reduction of the number of students on committees. Erica Wonnacott, dean of students, and junior Bill Shackelford, who represented the Student Forum, were invited to address the council.

Shackelford said he felt the Faculty Council proposal to reduce the number of students on the Educational Council, while keeping the faculty-student ratio constant, was a "good idea." The issue itself, he said, was "handled very well" by Faculty Council. Shacklford added that he felt the proposal was an effort to streamline the Educational Council and not to restrict it in any way.

The members of the Faculty Council said they believe that reducing the number of members on the Educational Council "will enable the (Educational) Council to devote more attention to issues of long-range educational plannings than is presently the case," according the Faculty Council's rationale for the changes. The rationale also states that by eliminating the Curriculum Committee, "We feel that some of its decisions, such as approval of Winter Term courses, would be more appropriately handled by the deans, with provision for faculty appeal. Other deliberations may be effectively transferred to the redefined Educational Council."

Roberto Veguez, chairman of the Educational Council, was out of town and could not be reached for comment. Junior Patrick McCormick, a member of the Educational Council, said he opposes the proposals. "We need all the people we have. We have enough touble handling the stuff we have now," he said. McCormick also said he felt there was a lack of communication between the Faculty Council and Educational Council. Veguez was not consulted by the Faculty Council before the proposed changes were announced to the faculty, according to McCormick.

John Bertolini, associate professor of English and a member of the Educational Council, said he is in favor of the proposals. "I think any plan that cuts down on the number and size of committees is a good one. There is to much bureaucracy at the College," he said, adding, "Those who interpret it as a move to reduce student voice are mistaken."

David Macey, assistant professor of history and a member of the Educational Council, said, "I don't agree with either proposal." He said the council is having "no problems functioning" in its present state; he expressed concern that the new proposals would be too demanding on the restructured Educational Council. Macey said transferring academic decisions to the deans is "not a good idea." He also said there should be two representitives from each division on Educational Council, to make sure that at least one would show up at every meeting. Macey said he saw "no problems with students on committees."

Russell Leng, professor of political science and a member of the Curriculum Committee, said he felt there is "nothing wrong with the present set up," and that the proposal would be "a mistake." He did not support the proposed move to impose new responsibilities on the deans.

Robert Martin, associate professor of mathematics and a member of the Curriculum Committee, said he was "basicly opposed" to the proposal to do away with the committee. He continued, "It does a lot of work. I think it shouldn't be done away with."

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Chinese Major in the Works

By Lee Higham

The Student Forum meeting on April 10 focused on the proposal to add a Chinese major to the College's curriculum.

Junior Dave Sobel reported that the proposal had been approved by the Curriculum Committee. A Chinese major would concentrate more on language and literature than the currently offered East Asian studies program. That program would remain the same and be grounded in language, literature, and culture, whereas the Chinese major would meet the needs of people with different goals and aspirations.

John Berninghausen, chairman of the East Asian studies program and author of the proposal, said in a separate interview that the introduction of a Chinese major to the curriculum is a "very simple issue." He said he believes that "student demand for the major has been here and will go on. A few students are best served by a Chinese language and literature major."

After the meeting, senior Ted Truscott, chairman of Student Forum and an East Asian Studies major, said he thinks the proposal "should definitely pass and be part of the curriculum," since it "affords students a choice between two majors." He stressed that the East Asian studies program provides students with a broad view for a job in international law and business, whereas a Chinese major would provide an intensive study of Chinese language and literature for potential graduate students and future teachers.

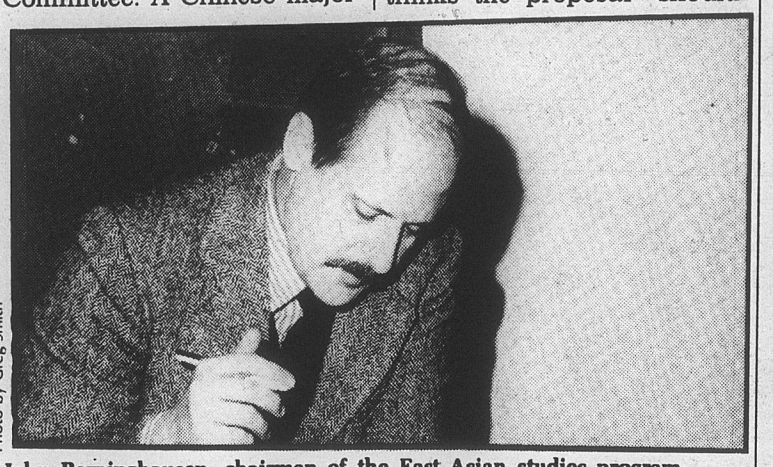


Photo by Greg Smith
John Berninghausen, chairman of the East Asian studies program.

The Chinese major would be composed of 11 courses, and either a required thesis in Chinese or a translation exercise. The proposed major would not necessitate the hiring of new teachers or the addition of any courses, except for a course entitled, "Introduction to Literary Criticism and Analysis," which is already planned for the fall.

The proposal for the major is scheduled to go through division meetings within the next two weeks, and then to a faculty meeting in May, where it will be voted on.

Berningausen said, "We have already been offering a strong enough program on a yearly basis to justify a major," although he said he felt that "we didn't have adequate staff " to offer a strong major, before this year's addition of Jing Wang as visiting instructor.

Karl Lindholm, associate dean of students, said at the meeting that the proposal is a "political issue" and is "essentially a numbers argument." Lindholm was referring to the number of students committed as a major to each department; members of the faculty want to be certain there is enough interest to merit the creation of a Chinese major. Student Forum voted 30-0-0 in approval of the addition of a Chinese major to the curriculum.

Truscott said, "It would be a shame if Middlebury politics got in the way of a good proposal."

Arabic School Receives Grant

By Ellen Witschey

Middlebury College has received a $50,000 grant from the Ralph M. Parsons Corporation to introduce computer technology to the foriegn language schools.

The College's Arabic school is the primary recipient of the grant, but approximately one third of the money will be directed toward the other language schools. The money from the Parsons Corporation will be used to purchase new equipment and hire consulting services for implementation of the plans. The school hopes to hire outside teachers to temporarily replace professors who attend training workshops. The money will also be used to support Robert Baker, professor of Russian, as resource director.

The College hopes that "by carefully and selectively cultivating interest in Middlebury's pilot Arabic program, the school can introduce firms to the other programs" and acquire money for them, according to Patricia Peterson, officer of program development. Peterson helped College president Olin Robison prepare the grant proposal.

Peterson said she feels the College needs "to increase our understanding of computers." The new program will help Middlebury "keep pace with modernization," and Peterson said she thinks the program will positively influence the College's well-known language department.

Unlike computer programs which were unsuccessful at other schools, Middlebury's program for computer assistance instruction (CAI) is designed to free professors for greater personal attention to the student, and will not simply involve entering information from texts into a computer. Time consuming drills and some administrative details such as grade averaging can be computerized without detracting from the quality of instruction.

The Parsons Corporation is a California-based building and construction corporation with international interests. The College approached the corporation since the two have a common interest in Arabic languages; each has business interests in Arab speaking countries.

The College administration has voiced the hope that once a company expresses interest in one of the language schools, its interest will spread to support of the entire summer language program.

Peterson said that although the new CAI program is still in the introductory stages, she hopes it "will be useful in adding to Middlebury's language repertoire, and generally emphasizes the importance of and enhances students ability to communicate in the world."

Definition Revised

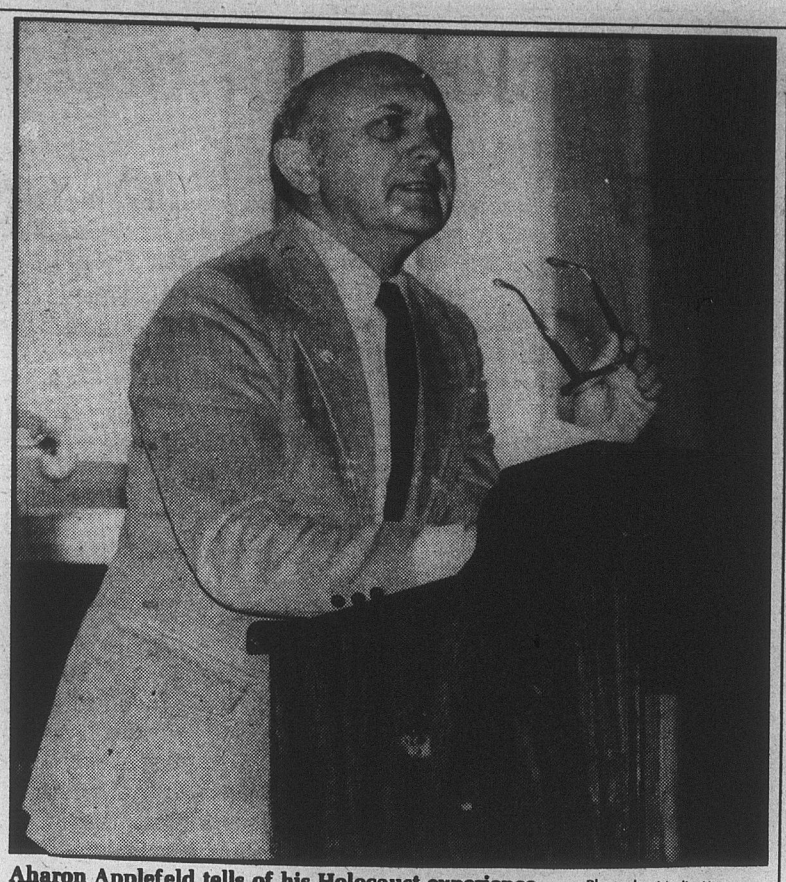
By Kate Champion

The faculty adopted the proposal to revise the definition and penalties for plagiarism as described in the "College Handbook," in its meeting of April 4.

Steven Rockefeller, dean of the College and chairman of the judicial review board, authored the proposal he revisions because, he said, "The judicial review board has felt that the old legislation was not entirely satifactory ... The new legislation seeks to make it clear that the penalty for plagiarism is often suspension, but that the judicial review board does have the right to take into consideration mitigating circumstances, and give a lesser penalty when appropriate."

In addition to the changes in the policy on penalties, the definition of plagiarism as it appears in the "College Handbook" has been revised and expanded. Rockefeller said, "The new definition of plagiarism is a bit clearer, and plagiarism is discussed in the context of the importance of intellectual honesty. The new legislation attempts to explain to students why plagiarism is regarded as such a serious offense."

Rockefeller's additions will be included in the 1984 College Handbook.



Aharon Applefeld tells of his Holocaust experience. Photo by Nadia Kerwat

Two Perspectives On the Holocaust

By Ilene Lovesky

Middlebury's Hillel sponsored a lecture by noted Jewish author Aharon Appelfeld and the premiere showing of a film last week to commemorate the Holocaust, when six million Jews were killed by the Nazis in World War II. The two events offered two very different perspectives on a tragic time in history.

Aharon Applefeld, who spoke on April 10, appeared at first as an understated spokesman against the atrocities of war. Yet, his soft spoken Rumanian accent told of even greater horrors — the impact that the Holocaust left on the minds and souls of those who survived, and the intense suffering and guilt they bore because they survived. Applefeld recently received the Israeli Literature Prize for his book "Tzili." His prose tells the tale of Jews assimilated into society who must suddenly confront their Jewishness, when they are segregated for punishment because of it.

Sent to a concentration camp at the age of eight, Appelfeld escaped and spent three years in hiding. He spoke of the Jews from his hometown just before World War II. "The middle class Jew had no place in his life for Jewishness as being Jewish was an anachronism." The grandfathers who were still religious, mourned this change. "Their sadness was not that of the old but that of the defeated." Yet, the Holocaust did not separate between believers and those estranged from Judaism: "You are Jewish because your mother and grandmother are Jewish ... the Jewish blood in your body condemns you."

Applefeld spoke of the pain and disillusionment of the parents: "while making our escape, we knew that in this predicament they were commanding to us life and handing over to us the very meaning of our lives." The lounge in Proctor Hall was silent as Applefeld described the feeling of being held within a concentration camp. "Everything was suddenly destroyed — then the camps, the barracks, and the eyes in which death flickered."

After Applefeld and several other children were able to escape they began to question why they had been saved. "'Why you?' This bare and simple question will torment you the rest of your life." Life in hiding was hardly easier than in the camps. "We grew as animals grew in obeisance. We soon learned to keep our Jewishness a secret. The deeper we concealed it, the better our chance for survival. The Jewish secret became the only warmth in our life, at times this shelter was life's final resources."

When Applefeld was 12 the war ended. "The long war years had left their marks on our bodies and the way we felt and thought. No one dared to look into themselves." Yet Applefeld said he yearned to "open the darkness inside of me to say something of my experience." Applefeld found the words to speak through Franz Kafka and his work, "The Trial." He said, "I but glanced at the words of 'The Trial' and felt that he had been there with us. I found suspicion and skepticism and deep yearning for meaning, suddenly Kafka gave me words."

With these words Applefeld was able to accept his Jewishness once again. "The Holocaust brought me back to Jewishness. I must say that I am back home because I have seen the suffering of the assimilated Jews during the Holocaust."

The film "To Bear Witness," a documentary of the Holocaust, was shown on April 7. Created by the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, the film is based on testimony from both the sur-

continued on page 20

Town Manager Suspended

By Wes Carrington

David Crawford, Middlebury's town manager, was suspended from his job on March 22. The town selectmen decided by a vote of 6-1. Proceedings were also begun to have Crawford permanently removed effective April 22.

The selectmen cited a "loss of confidence" in Crawford as the main reason for their decision. A statement read at their March meeting said, "The reason for the removal is the loss of confidence of the selectmen in the willingness of David A. Crawford as town manager to carry into effect the decisions of the selectmen, the effect being the substitution by David A. Crawford of his judgement for that of the board of selectmen contrary to the scheme of town government reflected in the laws of the state of Vermont and the charter of the Town of Middlebury ..."

Many people have complained about the vagueness of the selectmen's reason. Crawford and his attorney, Christopher Davis of Burlington, said they would also like a more specific explanation of the selectmen's dissatisfaction. The selectmen met again in executive (closed) sessions on Tuesday, April 5, but no more definitive answer was given.

Betty Wheeler, assistant to the town manager, was appointed temporary town manager for a 90-day period. According to the Middlebury town charter, Crawford has the option of calling for a public hearing, which must be held 20 to 30 days after his request. Both sides, with their lawyers, are trying to work out some sort of acceptable agreement.

The recent turn of events came as a surprise to many. There were no major signs of discord at the annual town meeting on Feb. 28. Following that meeting, the selectmen met several times for the purpose of evaluating the town manager. The first hint of difficulty came when the selectmen, at their meeting on March 15, adopted a motion enabling them "to obtain legal counsel for the purpose of termination of Town Manager David A. Crawford."

The following week came the decision to suspend Crawford from his position and to remove him "from office effective April 22, 1983 ... subject to adoption by the board of a final resolution in accordance with " the town charter.

Under Crawford, the town charter, comprehensive plan, zoning ordinances, and subdivisions regulations were adopted; Middlebury currently manages a $3 million dollar budget and 40 town employees.

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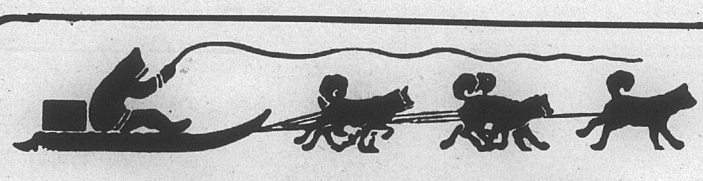

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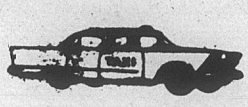
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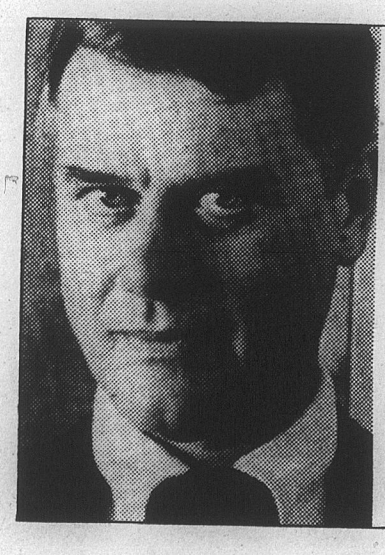

"NO MORE MR. NICE GUY."
"I'm not my old lovable self when I'm around cigarettes. I get real cranky. So I want all you smokers to quit once and for all. And who knows? You might even put a smile on my face."
American Cancer Society

Agencies, Article Debated

By Steve Shaver

At its April 7 meeting, the Community Council completed its discussion of intelligence agency recruitment on campus and discussed the propriety of The Campus coverage of a student accused of drinking while intoxicated (DWI).

The Commmunity Council decided that the same criteria for recruitment that is required of any employment seeking organization must also be met by intelligence agencies. Under current policy, the organizer of career recruitment meetings must notify the office of Career Counseling and Placement at least 10 days in advance of the meeting, which must be open to all members of the College community.

The Community Council also adopted a resolution stating that surveillance by intelligenc agencies should not occur on campus. This motion also stated that faculty should not provide information concerning students to intelligence agencies, nor should anuy specific information be given to any employment recruiting agencies without the knowledge of the student involved, or unless the student has initiated the recruitment process.

The council also discussed The Campus' coverage of a student arraignned on charges of DWI, which appeared in the March 18 issue. Senior Steve Genereaux, a member of Community Council, passed out copies of a letter he sent to sophomore Johanna Glover, Editor-in-Chief of The Campus (the letter appears on page 10 of this issue), in which he called the article "irresponsible."

Genereaux also said he objected to the fact that the student's name was printed, thus subjecting him to perhaps a harsher judgement by his peers. Genereaux wrote in the letter, "... I question the true value of (the article's) news content weighed against the negative publicity received by those involved."

Genereaux then proposed a motion to prohibit College publications from printing the names of students involved in violations of town and State offenses. Glover objected to the move, saying, "Any suggestion or recommendation made by the council would be a violation of editorial freedom set forth in the 'College Handbook.'"

Steven Rockefeller, dean of the College and co-chairman of Community Council, assented, saying the council has no right to place any specific guidelines on College publications beyond those set forth in the handbook, but said he felt an open discussion was appropriate.

Discussion of the matter followed. Genereaux and senior Adam Firestone maintained that mentioning the student's name in the article was not necessary. Murray Dry, professor of political science, who served as counsel to The Campus, said that while there may in fact be cases in which the withholding of the name of an individual involved in a violation of town law is appropriate, the decision is a matter of editorial discretion. Dry also said he believed that Genereaux and Firestone had failed to demonstrate that in this case the printing of the name had resulted in any significant damage to the student's reputation.

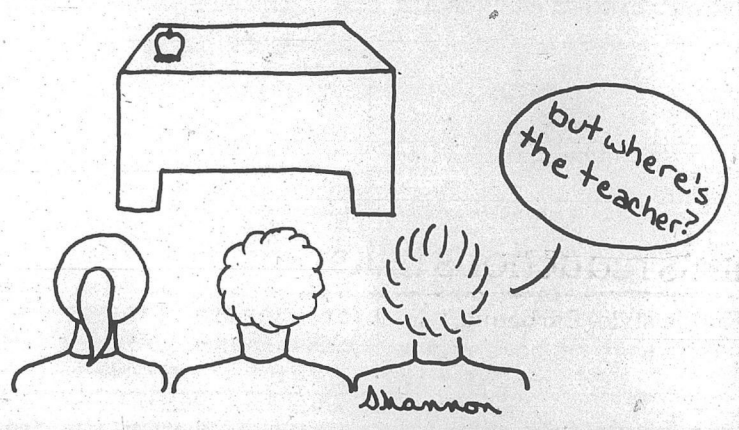
Dry suggested that the real motive of Genereaux's and Firestone's protests could actually have been their desire to come to defend a friend, a desire Dry called "understandable." Genereaux and Firestone are members of Zeta Psi, the same fraternity in which the student involved is a member.

Teachers Are Missing

By Steve Shaver

Senator Robert Stafford (R-VT) has introduced legislation designed to halt the serious national decline in education, in the areas of mathematics, science, and foreign language. The Senate will vote on the bill in April.

The Education for Economic Security Act would provide $350 million to states, universities, colleges, school districts, and vocational schools, by the Education for Economic Security Act. These funds would be used to train and retrain teachers in the three areas, to relieve current serious shortages.



Stafford, who is co-author of the act and the chairman of the Senate Education Subcommittee, told the Senate, "Legislation to deal with the critical shortage of teachers qualified to instruct students in mathematics, science, and foreign languages is urgently needed if the United States is to compete adequately with other nations in the increasingly competitive international economic arena."

On March 8 and 9, Stafford's Education Subcommittee held hearings on the bill in Washington. They heard testimony from numerous witnesses, including education administrators, teachers, and teacher association union officials. The hearings are as yet incomplete, but thus far the committee has uncovered many problems, which may have a severe economic impact on the nation in the near future.

The House of Representatives approved the bill on March 2, and at the conclusion of the Education Subcommittee hearings, sometime in April, the Senate will decide on it.

The majority of the nation's brightest college students are deciding against careers in education, at a time when increases in enrollment are predicted to cause serious teacher shortages by 1990, according to the March 14 issue of U.S. News and World Report. This year, less than five percent of the entering college freshmen planned on careers as teachers, compared to almost 22 percent in 1966.

The quality of teaching has also come under suspicion. Educators trace incompetence to an increase in public school enrollment in the early 1960's that sparked a corresponding increase in the number of teachers who were trained and certified — often before they were adequately prepared. Statistics for 1982 showed those choosing to enter the education field had significantly lower Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores, almost 80 points below the national average of 893, out of a possible 1,600.

Along with the decline in the number of people beginning careers as teachers, there has also been an increase in the number of educators who have left the teaching profession for more economically rewarding jobs.

The women's liberation movement has also had an effect on the number of teachers entering the education field. Instead of choosing a career in teaching, a job which for years was one of the best professions available to them, women have decided to embark on other roads of employment with generally more prestige and economic benefits.

Senator Stafford's bill is designed to address these problems. The Senator said that although education is primarily the responsibility of states and local school districts, "there is also the national problem of our ability to cope with rapidly changing technology, and to improve our international competitiveness, which demands a response at the Federal level."

Convention Offers Political Partying

By Ned Brown and Dave Hedrick

Politics is boring, repetitive, and a waste of time. Or so we thought until we ventured with a friend down to the Massachusetts State Democratic Convention on Issues in Springfield this past weekend.

Included in the discussion of basic issues by the 4,000 delegates was a straw vote, or unofficial tally, on the delegate's Presidential preference for 1984. So naturally, the six candidates for the job were on hand to persuade the delegates to vote for them: Governor Rubin Askew of Florida, Senator Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, Senator Alan Cranston of California, and former Vice President Walter Mondale from Minnesota.

So you're all very familiar with each of these candidates and their plans to save the country. Well, we were not, so we went out to meet them. On Friday night, each candidate threw a party. We began the festivities with a visit to Governor Askew's "Florida-style Barbeque," including kegs of beer and a reggae band, playing such songs as "Mr. President, I can't take it no more!" Governor Askew could be found wandering the crowd of mostly delegates, shaking hands – even with us – and answering questions.

The fest ended at 9 P.M. and, since we arrived late in Springfield, we missed Senator Hollings' and Walter Mondale's receptions, which also ended at 9 P.M. So we journeyed a couple blocks to Senator Hart's reception at "The Bar Association." Unfortunately, it was a cash bar and Hart had not arrived, so we went across the street to the "Keg Room" for Alan Cranston's reception. A definite first-class operation.

Kim Cranston (Alan's son) met us at the door and invited us in to the free bar. We settled down to a couple of Heineckens and waited for Cranston to arrive.

We were interrupted at 11 P.M. by Cranston's arrival. He made the rounds, meeting many of the delegates, and we also had a chance to shake hands and say a few words to him. Cranston has impressed many young people with his complete support of a nuclear freeze. The senator then stepped behind the bar, and gave an address which included a critique of the Reagan Administration, as well as a brief outline of his solutions to the problems of contemporary America.

We stayed a little while after his departure, until the free bar closed, and then went upstreet to "The Buckeye Blast," hosted by the first American to orbit the earth, Senator John Glenn. Glenn's arrival was also delayed, but we had an interesting conversation with a lady who believed stopping acid rain must precede any arms reduction talks. Senator Glenn arrived, gave a short speech, and then roamed the crowd. Again, we had the chance to shake hands with the candidate and ask a question or two. The party closed soon after Glenn's arrival.

Staggering into a room at the Holiday Inn at 4 A.M., we had a much needed rest before rising at 6:30 for the convention day activities. By 8 A.M. we were at the Springfield Civic Center, and with some smooth talking by our compatriot sophomore Geoff May, an experienced Massachusetts politician, we secured jobs under the auspices of the State Committee and were instructed on how to distribute delegate credentials, which provide access to the floor. We stuck to these duties for two and a half hours, each of us responsible for several towns in Massachusetts, and then, securing credentials for ourselves, we made our way down to the floor as (supposed) delegates.

We had an interesting conversation with a lady who believed stopping acid rain must precede any arms reductions talks.

The convention floor was alive with anti-Reagan electricity, banners, and flag wavers. Chaos reigned until Senator Edward Kennedy came to the podium to officially commence the convention. Kennedy's speech, affirming the need for a Democratic President in 1984, avoided supporting a particular candidate, leaving it up to the candidates alone to convince the delegates of their political prowess and viability as Presidential hopefuls.

It was exciting for us to be there in person to hear each of the candidates speak. We've realized that the political process is the most interesting when one actively attends and participate in the events. After their speeches, the candidates roamed the floor speaking to the delegates and we got our chance to speak with Mondale, who sought our support for Vermont.

The results of the straw vote showed Mondale first, with 29 percent; "jobs" (a write-in preference urged by the AFL-CIO of Massachusetts) second, with 20 percent; Cranston, with 17 percent; Glenn, with 15 percent; Hart, with five percent; Askew, with only one percent; and Hollings coming in last with .5 percent.

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THE MIDDLEBURY Campus

Playing by the Rules

College president Olin Robison certainly was expedient at this month's faculty meeting. He breezed right through the Educational Committee's comprehensive and well-thought out minor-distribution proposal, going straight to the two substitutes. Neither of those proposals went through the Educational Council, and thus neither received the thorough review, or the student input, that the important decision deserved. While the Educational Council has received its share of criticism, much of it from us, it serves a useful and necessary function. Even if there were dissenting opinions on the merit of the council's proposal, does this mean the body is unnecessary and should be bypassed? Of course not. The fact that the Faculty Council is considering dismembering the Curriculum Committee and giving its duties to an expanded Educational Council is proof of that.

Getting back to student input. When the Faculty Council announced proposals that would limit the number of students on academic councils and committees, many people were worried that students would lose an important voice.

Yet the proposals were just that — proposals, and the Faculty Council later altered the proposals to preserve the faculty-student ratio. Losing that voice has become a reality now, albeit unknowingly. An action has been taken which should not be taken again. The Peterson-George and the Watters proposals circumvented the curricular policy-making process — bypassing a channel for student input and comprehensive discussion. The Peterson-George proposal should be sent back to the Educational Council to give students a say and to review it more thoroughly than 40-minutes at a faculty meeting ever could.

Slow Burn in the Mideast

Gutless and stupid. Those are about the only words to describe the failure of President Reagan's Mideast peace plan. A well thought-out proposal when it first appeared last September, the peace plan has done a slow burn since then. But it did not have to be this way.

Primary responsibility must lie with Jordan's King Hussein. The war in Lebanon was designed to destroy the PLO. For the most part it did. One outcome of that war, we fear unintended by the Israeli's, was that it gave King Hussein the legitimacy to speak for the Palestinians if he chose to accept that mantle, and if he chose to make the effort and literally transfer his leadership onto the Palestinians (in the Arab world, as in ours, revolutions come from above). Had he demanded to be the voice for the Palestinians and declared his intention to seek peace, world opinion, particularly American, might have forced the Arabs to accept Hussein as the Palestinian voice, and forced the Israeli's to respond to Reagan's proposal. But the Reagan Administration (otherwise known as Bechtel Corp.) botched its own efforts by buddying up to the Saudis, rather than playing hardball with the them and pushing for Arab acceptance of Hussein's leadership. So the Boys from Bechtel earn a close second-place in the how-not-to-look-out-for-your-own-interests sweepstakes.

Some guts and foresight from Hussein could still have saved the peace plan. Instead we got a king who preferred to bow down to an emasculated PLO. What was it Churchill said about asking for peace and getting war? We can only shudder to think what happens when you ask for war.

NOTES & COMMENT

APPARENTLY SOMEONE WHO MAKES Crackerjacks believes in early sex education.

At least that's the theory of officials of Borden Inc., which distributes Crackerjacks, after hearing that an eight year-old girl in Huntington, West Virgina, found a booklet entitled, "Erotic Sexual Positions From Around the World" in a box of the caramel corn.

Crackerjacks has been putting small prizes in their boxes for years. Borden officials say copies of the booklets have also turned up in other Crackerjack boxes. Officials said they believe the booklets were put into the boxes during production in Chicago.

The girl's grandmother, who was present when the pamphlet was discovered, recalls the girl exclaimed, "Wow, look at this!" "Her eye got great big," the grandmother said. "I don't think she even realized what it was. She thought it was an exercise book."

(Campus Digest News Service)

. . .

WHILE PERUSING THE PAGES of The Harvard Crimson, we chanced upon an advertisement for a poster that reads like this:

"Go placidly amid the classrooms and the Charles and remember what peace there may be in Cambridge. As far as possible be on good terms with your professors and your classmates whatever their political persuasions and be the kind of person you would like others to see. You are a denizen of that mystery called Harvard and therefore you have license to be mysterious. Respect the signs of nature, preserve the environment or what's left of it, recycle yur laundry and watch out for senioritis for it can be depressing. As for Yale, may the Lord bless it and keep it . . . far behind us. Read of the great classics and sip of the great cappucinos and remember kindly those who are paying for your tuition. Eat of the lobster, the shrimp and the escargot and taste the cream of the yogurt, the frogurt and the filet mignon. Oh yes, and enjoy yourself because life is short and Harvard can't last forever.

"With your Harvard wit and your Harvard grit, strive to take the roads less travelled for they lead to poetry and acclaim, and let not the storms of Winter get you down for surely it shall be sweet Springtime soon. Believe it and pray for world peace.

"Author unknown.

"Found in a non-returnable bottle of Chivas Regal floating down the Charles River."

How nice. A prayer for the rich.

TO THE EDITOR

Notebook Is Terminated

This letter, which appears in the Egbert Starr Library in the place of the suggestion book, was received by the the Editor of The Campus before spring break.

To the Editor:

In the accustomed place of the suggestion book I am placing this letter to inform you that the forum has been terminated. In the several years the notebook has been available, I have endeavored to maintain a spirit of openness and candor, excising nothing from its pages. The ending of this small tradition should be afforded a similar approach, and, therefore, I offer my reasons for the decision.

With increasing frequency in recent months I have felt discouraged about the tenor of the suggestion book. A lack of civility, nastiness, and even gross intolerance seems to mark a number of comments. As one of the staff has phrased it, the book "has become a playground for tawdry and un-adult remarks." The forum appears to have gotten on a bad track and I am baffled as to how to exert a therapeutic touch. Last weekend the tone of the notebook seemed to have reached the all-time low and I felt constrained to take a very critical look at the idea. I realized that I have probably been too forgiving in ignoring comments which are totally unacceptable in such a public setting. I made some suggestions in recent times to this effect, but in retrospect, I probably should have been more blunt and direct. The notebook has occupied a prominent place in one of the most public buildings on the campus, and its gradual transformation into a grafitti "board" was inappropriate and finally intolerable.

Having come to the conclusion that the notebook format should be eliminated. I felt it essential to consider alternatives. I am very much concerned that the library, and I in particular, be accountable to users, both student and faculty. All of us who work in the library are obligated to provide high-quality service. To this end an opportunity must be extended to library users to make legitimate suggestions and criticisms.

As an alternative to the notebook, I will shortly make available duplicated suggestions sheets which users may place in the book request box. The box will be checked regularly and the sheets will be given to the most appropriate staff member for response and action. The sheets which contain suggestions or comments of some general interest will be made available for all library users to read.

As the notebook has been a very conspicuous feature of public relations within the Library, it is incumbent on me to communicate its discontinuance to the College community. Accordingly, I have sent a copy of this letter to Nicholas Clifford, vice president for academic Affairs, Steven Rockefeller, dean of the College, the Library Committee, Erica Wonnacott, dean of students, and The Campus.

Over a number of years I have invested a considerable quantity of time and thought in the suggestion notebook, and I trust that many users will understand that I wrestled at some length with my thoughts about the termination of the forum. The staff and I will do our best, using the new procedure, to respond to future suggestions and comments in a positive and constructive manner and it is our hope that there will be a reciprocal effort on the part of library users.

Ronald E. Rucker
College Librarian

Clearing the Matter Up

To the Editor:

I wish that the students who wrote the letter to the Editor (March 25 issue of The Campus) about the position of the French Department on its semester program to Paris had come to see either me or Mireille Barbaud, dean of the French school. I would like to make clear what the Department's position is.

It is certainly true that we encourage students to go for the full year whenever possible, because the range of courses is much broader. Students on the full-year program can enroll directly in the French university system, which does not offer semester course.

On the other hand, we recognize that some students, because of their status as

continued on page 10

The Middlebury Campus welcomes readers' comments. Letters must be limited to 200 words and submitted by Monday at 4 P.M. to appear in Friday's issue. Letters must be signed by the author and include a return address and telephone number. Pseudonyms will not be published. All letters are subject to editing for clarity and length. Address letters: To the Editor, **The Middlebury Campus**, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT, 05753.

THE POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

The Futility of Wishful Nuclear Thinking

By Dan M. Kahan III

On March 24, President Reagan announced his Administration's intention to begin development of a new antiballistic missile (ABM) system. The President described his proposal as "a vision of the future which offers hope." Unfortunately, the President's plan is little more than visionary, and far from offering hope, its implementation would greatly aggravate the tensions it would be designed to eliminate.

President Reagan's ABM system is a product of the President's desire to restructure the United States's entire nuclear weapons strategy. The President believes the present strategic doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), under which each of the superpowers maintains an arsenal sufficient in retaliatory strength to deter an opposing first strike, is "inconceivable" and "unthinkable." In place of MAD, the President advocates "a program to counter the awesome Soviet missile threat with measures that are defenseive."

The system the President outlined in his speech on March 24 envisions an outer-space network of satellites which could intercept and destroy Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) with particle beams and lasers. Such an ABM system, maintains the President, would "reduce any incentive the Soviet Union may have to threaten attack against the United States and its allies," and would ultimately induce the Soviets to consent to "arms control measures to eliminate the weapons themselves."

The President's goal is an undeniably attractive one. What could be a more worthy goal than to render a nuclear weapons, "impotent and obsolete"? However, in this case the President's ambitions outshine his logic. For a number of important reasons, the President's ABM initiative would fall far short of eliminating the risk of nuclear war, and would, in fact, increase that risk.

The first problem with the President's ABM plan is technical: it would be extremely infeasible if not impossible, to carry out. Citing such factors as "the basic law of physics that govern the motion of collections of charged particles in space," an article in the April 1979 issue of Scientific American, based on a study of the feasibility of particle-beam weapons conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, concluded that "it is highly questionable that such a (particle-beam) system would function at all, let alone be operationally effective."

Neither is the prospect of a defensive weapons system based on lasers viable, according to an article published in the December 1981 issue of Scientific American: "They cannot operate effectively beyond a range of a few kilometers, they are easier to neutralize by countermeasures than ordinary projectiles or supersonic missiles and they require a much better tracking system. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see how the development and deployment of such fragile, complex and expensive weapons would improve the military capability of a nation."

The very concept of a defensive nuclear strategy based on shielding the entire United States and Western Europe from attack is practically unsound. The new defensive system proposed by the President would have to be almost 100 percent effective; if even a small fraction of the 10,000 Soviet warheads were able to penetrate the envisioned ABM network, they would inflict intolerable destruction. Given the almost insurmountable technical obstacles facing the President's space-age ABM program, such complete protection is very unlikely.

The ABM system envisioned by the President, would also be very destabilizing. Any advances made in antimissile technology by the United States would almost surely be matched by the Soviet Union. Instead of eliminating the arms race, as the President contends, his ABM program would actually precipitate one in outer space. The development of a defensive ABM system, combined with our already formidable offensive capabilities, would suggest first strike intentions, and would only encourage the Soviet Union to strike pre-emptively before an ABM could be established. And in the event that both of the superpowers were to acquire ABM systems, the risk of either side launching a first strike based on a false sense of impunity would be increased.

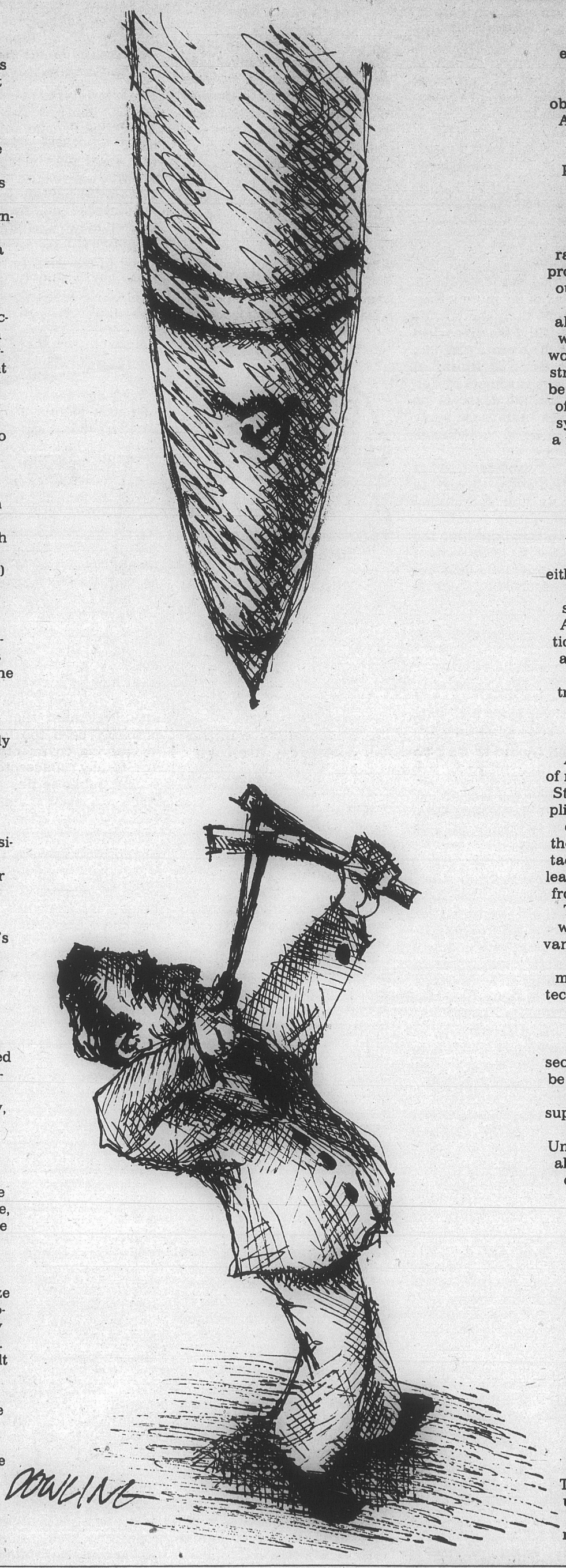
The development of an ABM system would also be very harmful to the arms control process. First, many experts believe the President's proposal would undermine the spirit, if not the letter, of the 1972 ABM Treaty, which prohibits either of the superpowers from developing or deploying more than one antimissile system centered on the national capital. As Jeremy Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, notes, wihout an effective "ABM treaty there would be no way at all to get offensive arms treaties; each side would have to reserve the right to build whatever weapons it needed to penetrate the defense."

Second, the race to develop effective ABM defenses would open another path of nuclear competition between the United States and the Soviet Union, further complicating the already overly-strained arms control negotiation process. And finally, the prospect of a defense from nuclear attack would only serve to distract national leaders from the only real path to security from nuclear war — true arms reductions.

The attempt to develop an ABM system would incur an endless number of disadvantages upon the United States. The U.S. already spends $8.5 billion a year on military programs in space, and with the technical difficulties facing the President's ABM scheme, this figure can only increase; given the critical nature of a healthy economy to maintaining our security, can this ultimately futile expense be justified? A race to build ABM systems would increase tensions between the superpowers. The President's ABM plan is also politically unpopular in both the United States and in Western Europe. On almost all counts, the President's proposed ABM system runs counter to U.S. interests.

There are no easy solutions to the nuclear weapons dilemma. Plans such as elaborate, futuristic antiballistic missile systems, or unilateral nuclear disarmament, are alluring in their simplicity, but they fail to pass the test of nuclear age reality. It is indeed as "inconceivable" and "unthinkable" as the President contends, that only the prospect of massive nuclear retaliation maintains the strategic balance of power between the superpowers. But it is the only form of deterrence we have.

The assurance of a second strike capability, as unattractive as it is, has sufficed to keep the peace for 30 years. To make the best of an undesirable, but undeniable, situation, the most rational alternative is to seek to manage and reinforce deterrence through legitimate arms control and reductions.



TO THE EDITOR

Clearing the Matter Up

continued from page 8

February freshmen, requirements for their majors, or personal situations, cannot take advantage of this option. It is for them that we have established and that we maintain a semester program. Of course, we support the value of that program. Otherwise, we would not go through the effort involved in staffing it, setting up a special orientation session, trying to integrate semester students into courses already in progress, and arranging for housing. We are proud of both of our programs and proud of the students who have participated in them.

Carol Rifelj
Chairman, French Department

Article Was Irresponsible

To the Editor:

I feel that the article regarding the Middlebury student accused of driving while intoxicated is irresponsible journalism.

The incident was not related to Middlebury College and has been handled entirely by town authorities. Our local newspaper, The Addison Independent, covered the story sufficiently and there was no need to mention it in The Campus. On the rare occasions The Campus prints details of College disciplinary action, names are withheld and only the final decision is reported. This seems to be a wise practice, especially at our small school, that protects the accused from embarassment and at the same time makes public only the necessary details. To ignore this precedent suggests that The Campus editor felt the incident was of far more important nature than the cutting down of Chi Psi's trees last spring or the overturning of a student's car this winter. A student who is subject to Vermont State law deserves no more press than those lucky enough to be in violation of only College regulations.

Finally, I realize that at times Middlebury thrives on the rumors and speculation that surrounds such incidents. Hence, I question the true value of its news content weighed against the negative publicity received by those involved.

Steve Genereaux

Pondering Tax Time

To the Editor:

We bear bombs
In the wheelbarrow
With this spring's seeds.

The buds of lilac and beech and maple will soon be opening. It is a time of flowing sap, a time of rebirth, and a time to pay taxes. Few of us need to worry about this issue. We students are below taxable income, for now. But by being students at Middlebury College, we are also tied to a nation of taxpayers. Our taxes should, of course, be seeds of hope for the public good — but taxes have a way of creating their own power. Our taxes, our parents' taxes and our teachers' taxes go to support a massive military budget which escalates the nuclear arms race. We create billion-dollar weapon systems to destroy every living thing on earth. Our taxes create inequality among human beings. Poverty grows as our stockpiles of weapons do. As students, we protest the use of these taxes for destruction and abhor statements supporting a build-up of our nuclear arsenal.

We have cause for anguish. As the leaves open this April, ponder their annihilation. Question the tax you pay today. People are withholding a portion of this tax in protest and sending it to a world peace fund. Question the telephone tax that was recently hiked specifically for military spending. Our voices can, together, raise a consciousness on this continent.

Tom Van de Water
Steven Chillrud

For Your Information

To the Editor:

Having received my March 11 issue of The Campus two weeks late, I hope it is not too late to respond to the blatantly one-sided and quite inane argument put forward by John Cahill in his "German Elections Hurt Arms Control." Mr. Cahill neglects to mention, or is ignorant of, a number of crucial points that should been included in the discussion.

First, it is stated that "only" 243 SS-20 missiles are aimed at Europe with the remainder aimed at Asia — "a fact that the Reagan Administration refuses to take into account." What has been taken into account, Mr. Cahill, is that the SS-20 is a mobile missile system and one easily transportable from one theater of operations to another. One does not remove the threat to one group of allies by merely transporting it to another.

Second, the SS-20 missile contains three MIRV warheads while the Pershing II and cruise missiles both contain only one warhead. Coupled with the fact that only the Pershing II missiles are a match for the SS-20 in time of response, it would leave the Soviets with a frightening lead. The SS-20 and Pershing II would take minutes to reach their targets, while the cruise missile would take a number of hours.

Third, by replacing the 600 SS-4 and SS-5 missiles (each with one warhead) with the SS-20, the Soviets are actually increasing their arsenal by 300 warheads. That is, if the Soviets were removing the older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, which there is no indication that they are doing so.

Fourth, in addition to the SS-20's, the Soviet Union has already deployed the AS-4 Kitchen and AS-6 Kingfish air launched cruise missiles, along with over 300 land-based Shaddock cruise missiles. Furthermore, while the SS-20 has received a great deal of attention, the SS-21, SS-22, and SS-23 are all but unknown to the Western media.

Fifth, the Soviet proposal to reduce the SS-20 level to 162, a level equivalent to the French and British missiles, does not mention the three to one advantage it would still give to the Soviets since the French and British missiles only contain one warhead. Furthermore, the French and British governments have soundly rejected the idea due to their desire to avail themselves of the deterrent capabilities of the American "nuclear umbrella." Without American missiles on European soil, the Europeans were concerned that the United States could not suitable protect Europe.

I hope that presenting this additional information to the College community will enable its members to come to a more rational decision, one based on sufficient information, rather than one based on the limited information presented in Mr. Cahill's article. Furthermore, I would hope that, in the future, Middlebury columnists would be more careful about presenting their material in a proper manner and not cheapen themselves with such a superficial analysis.

Bruce Klingner '82
The Brookings Institution
Washington, D.C.

THE POLITICAL PERSPECTIV

Waste Hurts Our Defense

By Curtis G. Hier

President Reagan's enthusiasm for expensive new weapons systems is likely to cost taxpayers over $150 billion in the next decade. With severe economic problems and a large deficit facing the government, most politicians in Washington currently favor a cut in defense spending. Even President Reagan is willing to scale down his defense budget, but he is not willing to revise any of his arms modernization proposals. This is unfortunate, for a number of reasons.

Let's examine, briefly, some of the new weapons with which the President plans to build up defense. The MX missile program is likely to cost at least $30 billion. There presently is no acceptable basing mode for the missile, and it is more apt to cause nuclear war than to deter it. The MX is not really a retaliatory weapon and is certainly not perceived as such. It is clearly a first strike weapon. We should be upgrading our retaliatory capabilities according to the fundamentals of deterrence. However, we already have excellent second strike weapons.

The F/A 18 Hornet Navy Fighter is another outrageous defense item. It has very limited flight range and inaccurate air-to-ground radar, yet it costs $22.5 million and the Navy wants 1,366 of them. The Bradley fighting vechicle holds fewer men than the older M113 but costs 10 times as much. The new carriers included in the defense budget can easily be sunk by guided missiles. No matter how well President Reagan and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger argue the need for these weapons, the fact remains that they are expensive and vulnerable.

The defense program the President is pursuing will actually leave our defense in worse shape. What Reagan is willing to sacrifice to have these weapons is the quality of our fighting troops. We have made tremendous improvements in the readiness of our forces in the past few years. President Reagan's emphasis on weapon modernization will surely mean the curtailment of the funds necessary to maintain an impressive and absolutely vital volunteer army. The President is surely taking the wrong course.

What politicians in Washington must do is this: decide how much we can reasonably spend for defense and spend that much — not how much the Pentagon would like in order to fill its toy chest. Our Congressmen have a responsibility to promote the general welfare of the United States, and that impies economic well-being. Surely large deficits and cuts in social programs do not contribute to economic well-being. When the Congressmen do decide how much to spend on defense, that money should be spent in such a way that truly will povide strong defense and effective nuclear deterrnce.

We need to have a strong defense and should pursue the stongest defense possible at an acceptable cost. We should base our priorities on economic reality and not on the fact that the Soviets are imbecilic enough to spend 15 percent of their gross national product on defense.

Rooms Reviewed By Dubious Duo

By Paul Oyer and Wes Carrington

This time of year is a very busy one. First and foremost in everyone's minds is, of course, room draw. So we thought as a public service to Middlebury students, we would review all the rooms on campus. However, we think our random sampling of rooms will provide enough information for freshmen and sophomores to make intelligent choices.

HILLCREST: We start with home (where the heart is). Hillcrest has the advantage of wall-to-wall carpeting, not to mention an ideal location, near the mailroom and Proctor. Other features include its "homey" atmosphere, relatively quiet halls, and nice-looking rooms. Yet there are some undesirable qualities looming inside this apparent nirvana, such as its wooden structure, which makes the building somewhat of a fire hazard. Also, the bathrooms tend to resemble Lake Dunmore because the showers are leaky and the toilets overflow. But don't worry, the maids love to clean it up.

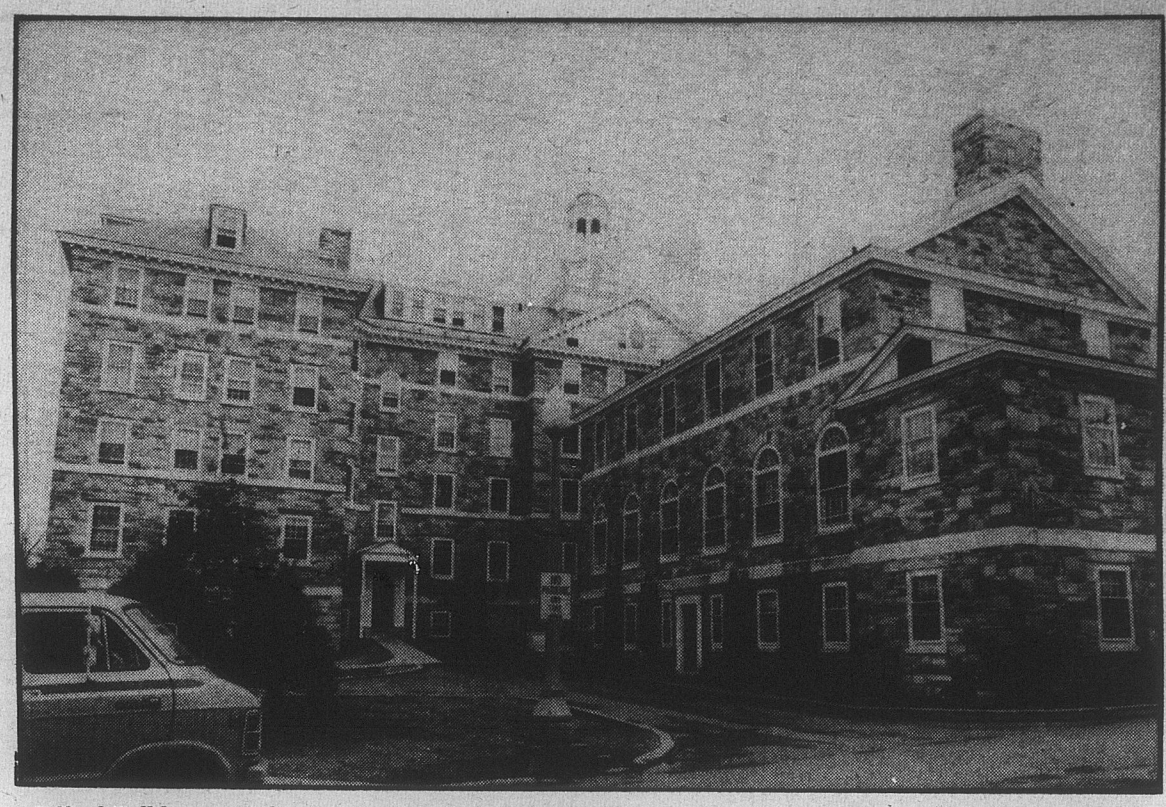
NEW DORMS: Next we traveled to the armpit of the campus, the new dorms. We had wondered if the rumors about their undesirability were true. To a large degree, they are.

Major problems in Milliken, Hadley, Kelly, and Lang, were the lack of overhead lights, closet space, and room size. The singles aren't even real rooms, they're shoeboxes. The walls and floors are made of unattractive, and often unpainted, concrete and cinder blocks, and the halls look like labyrinths. Of course, for many people, the biggest complaint about the new dorms is the location, which is near the SDU's and nothing else.

But the new dorms aren't all bad. Some attractions include the built-in lofts on the top floors of Kelly and Lang. The western exposure rooms have fantastic sunsets, while the thick concrete walls help make nap time a pleasure. Another advantage is the number of phone jacks, which makes getting phone service easy and cheap.

One final note which one might want to consider. Many of the new dorm bathrooms cater to both sexes. We leave it to you to decide if this appeals to your aesthetic and kinky sensibilities.

PEARSONS: The worst thing about Pearsons is that men can't live here. The rooms are big, the halls are nice, and the occupants are all women. The spacious size of all the rooms, especially those in the corners, is enough to make any woman interested in living here. Especially noteworthy is the large amount of closet space. Other pluses include overhead lights and an abundance of phone jacks. But all is not perfect in Pearsons heaven. Some drawbacks include a shortage of shelves, cheap desks, and a lack of lounges. The single sex aspect can be seen as either a plus or a minus.



Gifford Hall has 21 triples, a five man suite in the basement, and a variety of singles. A substantial proportion of the junior class lives in this behemoth structure. Photo by Greg Smith

GIFFORD: Although the dorm is dominated by 21 triples, there are many other rooms worth a look. There are lots of singles, open mostly to juniors, which come in varying shapes and sizes. Most are quite large; the good points of Gifford include a prime location, especially if you like bells, and lots of closet space. There are several drawbacks to these rooms, however. Many lack overhead lights, some lack views, and shelf space is limited.

HEPBURN: Next year, the first two floors will be reserved for freshmen, leaving three floors open for room draw. Some rooms have the advantage of a connecting bathroom; others have lots of windows and exceptional views. All the rooms have overhead lights. The general appearance of the dorm has been greatly improved by carpeting and a fresh coat of paint. End singles are the largest, and the one-room doubles can be pretty constricting.

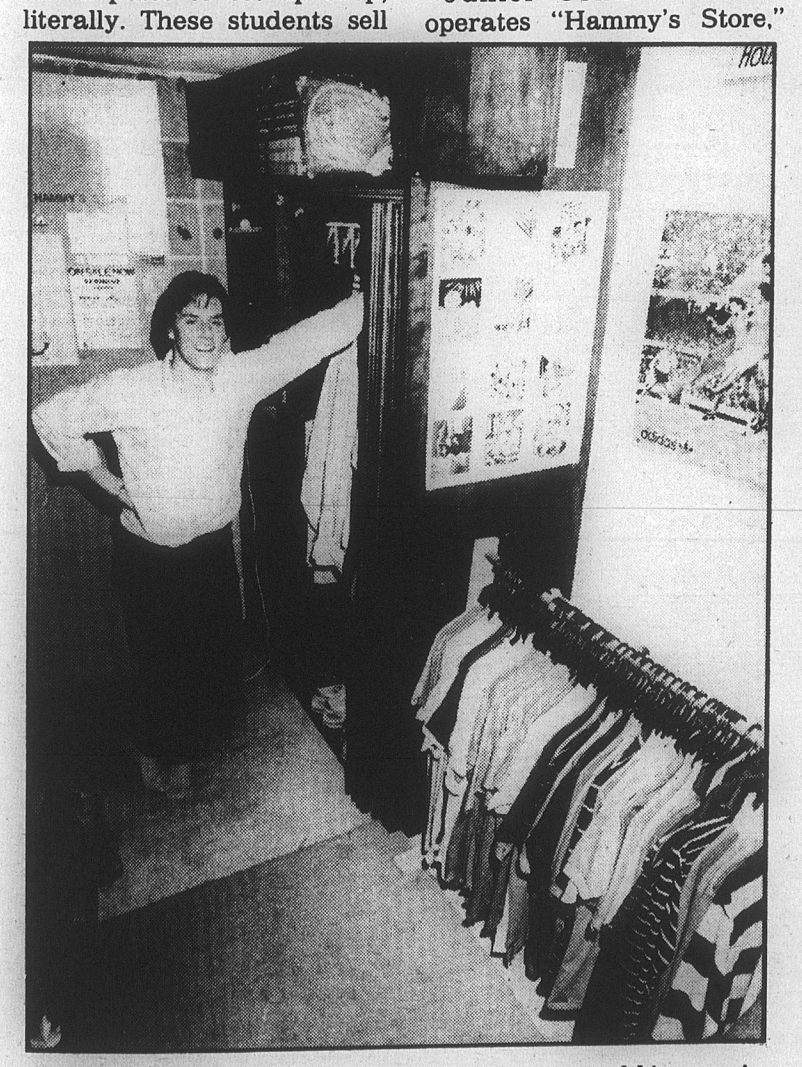
Well, that's all the advice we can give you. Now it's up to you. So, be careful, check out some rooms before the draw, good luck and, if all else fails, bribe Karin Bloom, administrative assistant to the dean of students. By the way if by some chance you don't get a room, don't worry; something always turns up over the summer.

Student Businesses Thrive At Middlebury College

By Peter Watt

For many students at the College, Middlebury is not only an academic institution, but a place to set up shop, literally. These students sell everything from sneakers to cookies, and one even has a store in his room — or a room in his store, whichever way you look at it.

Junior John Hamilton operates "Hammy's Store," which has a great variety of sporting goods and clothes, out of his room in Milliken. In order to sell his merchandise, Hamilton had to obtain authorization by the deans. "When I started the business I had to prove that the distributor that I received my merchandise from was financially sound. I needed letters and other sources of proof that his business was going well, so that if he went bankrupt, I wouldn't be left with a big financial burden. After that, I had to fill out an application (with the deans) in order to get it approved."



Junior John Hamilton operates "Hammy's Store" out of his room in Milliken. Photo by Greg Smith

Hamilton was then able to stock his room with different sporting goods from the supplier. He continued, "My supplier is ideal because I have single-day delivery access to all goods. The distributor is located in Springfield, Vermont, so I am able to get things quickly for people, if I don't already have them in my room."

Hamilton put signs up around the campus, and business, he says, is going well, "especially this spring." The hottest items now, he says, are shoes and lacrosse equipment. Hamilton feels that he is successful for many reasons. "The proximity of my store is a big asset. Students who want to buy clothing or equipment don't have to go downtown because my store is closer. Also, I can sell a lot of the supplies for a few dollars cheaper than in town."

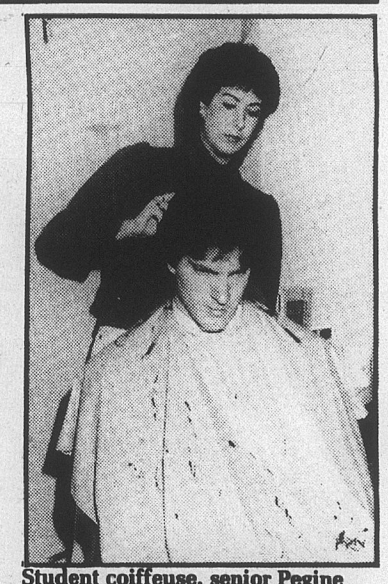
Freshman Melissa Kontoff, who took a typing course in high school, started typing papers at the beginning of the year. She commented, "At first, I put up signs, and people started coming in to get different kinds of papers typed, and soon, the word spread, and I started doing alot of business."

Kontoff charges the standard rate of $1 per page, saying, "I think I've done well because the prices vary off-campus, usually being a little more. Also, although some people in town are probably a little more professional, Hepburn is a better proximity to the students than town."

Kontoff types laboratory reports, term papers, and even French papers; at the moment, she is typing a thesis. "Another benefit of typing papers is that it is a good thing to put on a resume for a summer job as a secretrary," she said.

Senior Pegine Grayson started cutting hair during her freshman year at Middlebury. Although she had never done it before, she learned quickly, and has been quite successful. "My price is less expensive than in town, and I am also much easier to get to. I have two signs up around campus, but mostly people hear of me by word of mouth. I cut both men and women's hair, which many of the places in town don't do."

One of the most novel businesses on campus is



Student coiffeuse, senior Pegine Grayson clips her way through college. Photo by Greg Smith

freshmen Chip Tangen's and Mike Strong's "Chocolate Chip Cookie Divison." At the beginning of winter term, these enterprising businessmen came up with the idea of making, selling, and delivering chocolate chip cookies. Tangen and Strong began their business one day when "we were in the supermarket, and we were very hungry, when we saw the chocolate chips. That night we gave out free samples, which everyone loved, so we decided to sell them. We then bought 'top of the line' equipment, got a concessions permit, and have poured our profits back into the business. Overall, we have been amazingly successful."

They have placed classified ads in The Campus, but Tangen and Strong said that "the best advertisement is the smell."

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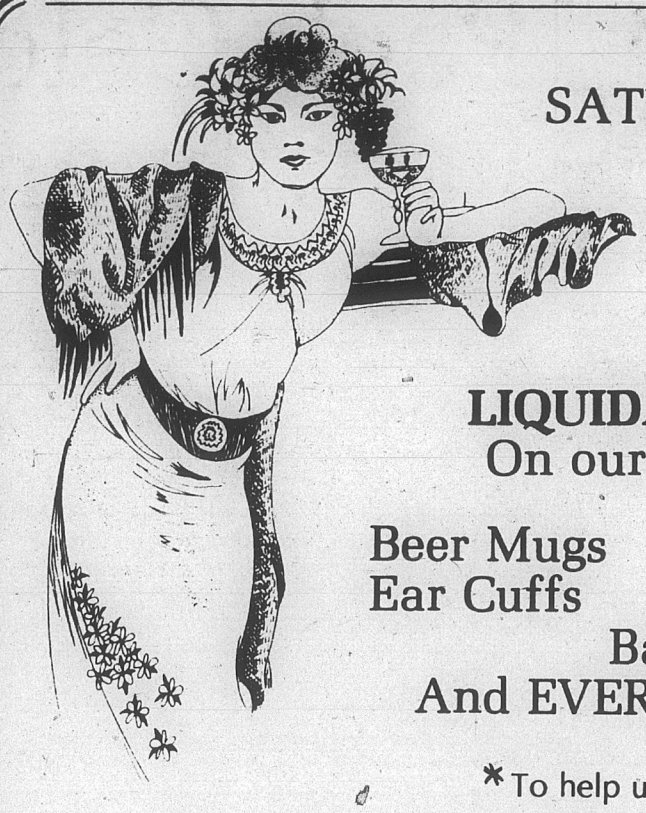

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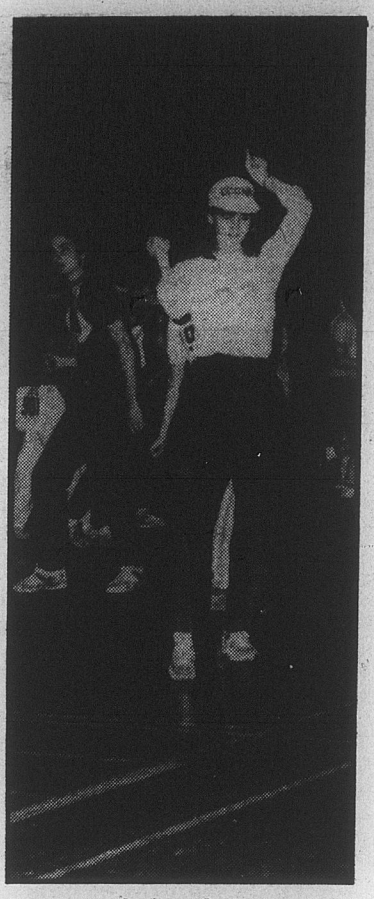

Dancers shake their groove things at what may have been the last MS dance marathon at Middlebury.

Dancing For MS

By Chris Just

From 9 P.M. last Friday night until 9 A.M. the following morning, students danced almost non-stop in the multiple sclerosis (MS) dance marathon held in McCollough Gym. The money raised at the event will be used in the fight against MS, a crippling disease caused by the hardening of tissue in the nervous system.

Although only 29 of the original 40 dancers made it through all 12 hours, they all seemed to have a good time dancing to the music provided by WRMC disk jockeys and munching on snacks donated by area delis, Middlebury residents, and faculty. There were half-hour breaks throughout the marathon to gave the participants time for rest or conversation. And just to make sure the dancing wasn't too strenuous, each person's blood pressure was taken every hour.

Karin Bloom, administrative assistant to the dean of students and organizer of the dance marathon, said later that she has been disappointed with the small turn out for the past two years. Bloom said she felt last year's lack of interest was the result of bad timing and poor publicity, so this year she scheduled the marathon the weekend after break and made sure that enough posters were put up to inform the campus. Yet despite these efforts, few signed up, and, as a result, the MS Society will not hold a dance marathon at Middlebury next year because not enough money is raised to make the event worthwhile. Bloom said she thinks the lack of participation is mostly due to apathy on the part of the student body, although she said heavy work loads could be another factor.

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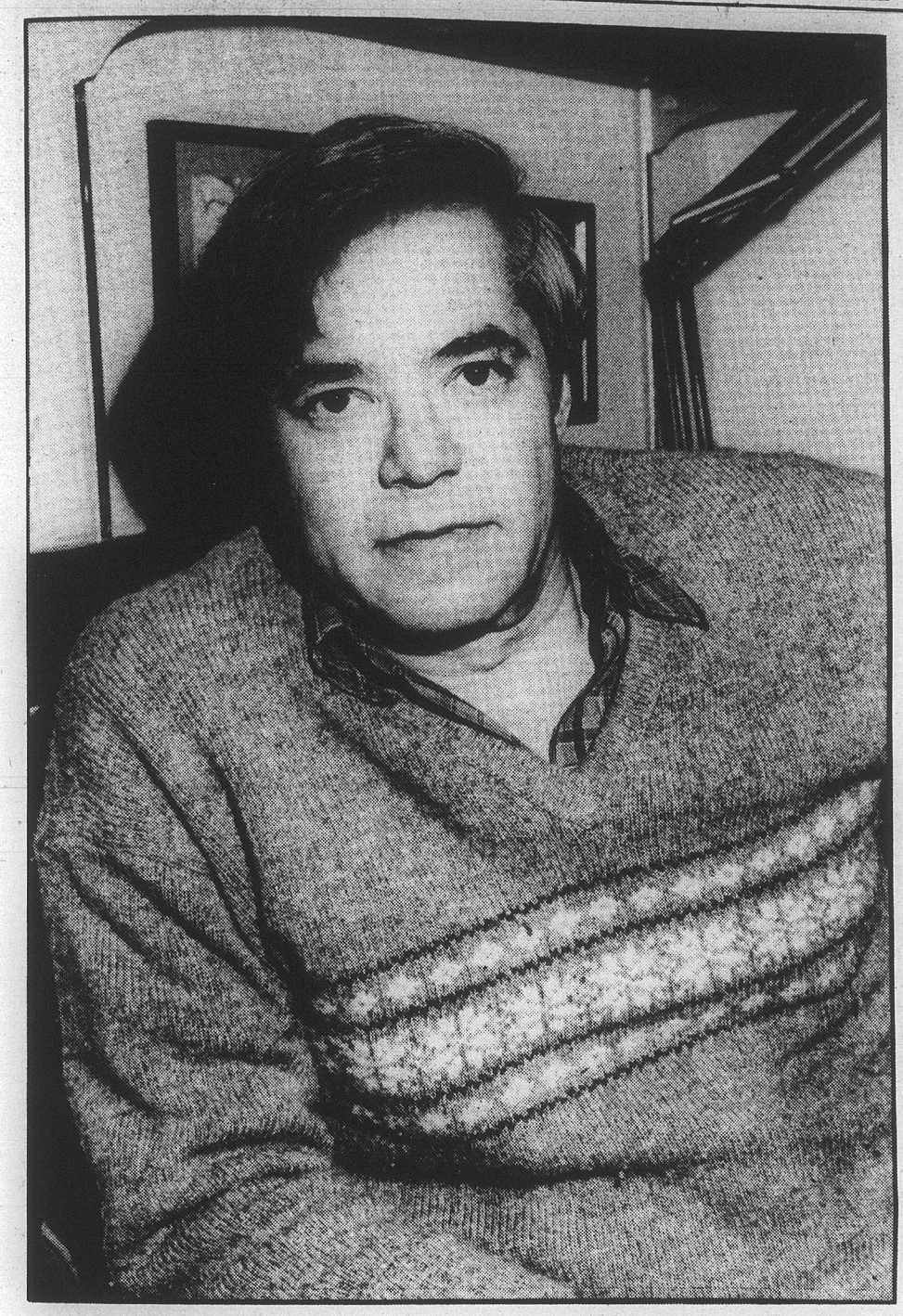
ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

Pack Celebrates Family and Love



Poet Robert Pack. Photo by Greg Smith

By Donna Kinney

Familial love, both marital and parental, is a central theme in the poems of Robert Pack, professor of English, and it is one which unifies his new book of dramatic monologues, entitled "Faces in a Single Tree." Pack's poetry exhibits an awareness of horrors, terrors, and plain miseries, while honestly celebrating family affections and kindnesses.

While Pack's use of strong natural imagery has remained consistent throughout his writing career, his choice of poetic form and voice has undergone some fascinating changes. Most recently, he has been intrigued by the dramatic monologue form. The essential characteristics of a poem in this form are the first person narration, and the direction of the poem towards someone else. Through the speaker's voice, the poet can discretely reveal subtle intricacies of character, including a sense of self.

'We can't escape the sorrow of an end without an end.'

Pack admits to giving himself even more restrictions by using this form. He only allows himself the first six lines to establish who, where, and what the situation is. If the speaker has to recall someone else's words, Pack makes him do it in less than one and a half lines, or iambic feet. The result is a monologue that is both expressive and strikingly realistic. Pack is fascinated by the monologue form because of the way in which it demonstrates man's shared powers of rationalization. "No one is too dumb to rationalize," Pack said. He also said he believes that everyone is a little crazy, and that this craziness often reveals itself in speech.

In "Faces in a Single Tree," Pack's speakers tread this thin line between sanity and madness. The book is carefully constructed to contain 33 poems, each spoken by one family member to another. Each pairing explores ways in which celebration and sorrow enter love-relationships. In the poem, "Secrets," a father describes the disappearance of his wife to his daughter with poignant simplicity: "Wind gusts blew the clouds against the moon and she was gone."

In the poem, "Prayer for Prayer" a wife confronts old age and begins worrying about her husband's salvation. She admits, "We can't escape the sorrow of an end without an end." In a more hopeful moment she transcends gloom with, "Perhaps God's love begins where human love completes itself."

Because we all possess family ties, the ability to love, and even the potential of madness, we cannot help but identify with Pack's human poetic creations. The directness of the dramatic monologue form, the palpable imagery of Pack's poetry, and the universality of his themes, make "Faces in Single a Single Tree" a work of art which is both accessible and timeless.

Pack, who has taught at Middlebury College for 19 years, is also Abernethy Professor of Literature and director of the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference. He has written books of both literary criticism and of poetry. Pack's books of poetry include "Keeping Watch," "Nothing but Light," "Guarded by Women," and "Waking to My Name." Pack also teaches at Middlebury's graduate summer session at the Bread Loaf School of English.

Sublime Albrecht Plays French Program

By Kathy Carlson

Playing to a dismally small audience in Mead Chapel on Tuesday April 5, organist Timothy Albrecht performed a concert of works by modern French composers. The program was originally scheduled for December but was postponed because Albrecht had broken his shoulder. Neither the intimacy of the group nor the recent mishap seemed faze Albrecht in the least; his playing of these demanding selections was brilliant.

Albrecht gave a short introduction preceeding each piece. Thus we learned, for example, that the first work, "Litanies," was written by Jean Alain shortly after the death of his sister in 1958, and as such was a relentless drive to conquer fear by faith. The climax, A flat built upon E flat chord, used every stop, as the force of the organ filled Mead Chaper. This drove awe, if not of God, of the composer's faith into everyone's heart. The second piece, "Prelude et Fugue sur le Nom d'Alain," was composed by Maurice Durufle in 1943 in homage to Jean Alain, who had died shortly beore. The publication of this piece, in Nazi-occupied France, was an act of courage, for Alain was a member of the resistance. Albrecht's playing of this momentously difficult piece was sublime as he worked his way to the powerful conclusion which left one breathless.

Indeed, each piece was brilliantly played. From the Durufle to the more romantic "Mulet," Albrecht's virtuously shone forth. It was his own hymn preludes that were the highlight of the evening. Since the days of J.S. Bach, each organist has been required to improvise, some with more success than others. These improvisations, based on the more familiar strains of hymns, including "Now Thank We All Our God" and "Go Tell It on the Mountain," put Albrecht among the successful group. With each new tune, the music rang through the hall of Mead Chapel, obtaining new heights from the original simple four-part harmonies.

The evening was thoroughly enjoyable. Albrecht's playing was flawless, and his commentaries were more interesting and more amusing than traditional program notes. With the concert series bringing such well-known talent as Albrecht to the Middlebury campus at such little cost, it certainly seems a shame that members of the College community can't take a little more out of our time to support these performers.

Photo by Greg Smith

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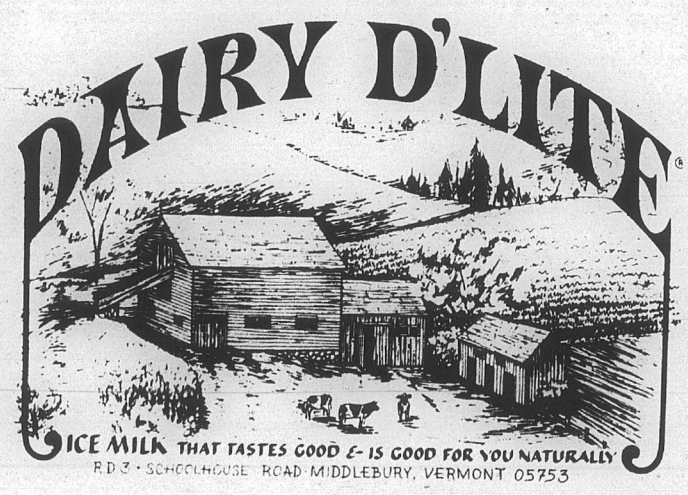

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Singing Together In Harmony

By Doug Kincade

The Dissipated Eight-Mischords Invitational last Saturday was cracked up to be big. The host groups had new material and the visiting groups were rumored to be hot. On the emotional side, six senior D-8 members were to give their last performances. On the visual side, there was an opportunity for a culturally starved Vermont audience to check out the Williams men and Wheaton women right here in Mead Chapel. On the musical side, the groups were going to sing. They did, exceeding even big expectations. In the words of Wheaton's Kim Kelley, "It was good." Here's why:

The Wheatones' first number showed off the many strengths of their program. Beginning with a vocal and 11-string guitar solo of "Santa Catalina," the group drifted onstage one by one, joining the other singers and the walking guitar chords with solos of other 1950's hits, including "Silhouettes," "Lollipop," and "All I Have to Do Is Dream." The sound was flutey and beautifully blended by the time all nine tunes were running at once. Other smooth, well-arranged songs followed that strong lead, remaining resolutely pop-folk-rock: "All My Loving," the Manhattan Transfer's "Boy From New York City," "Crazy Love" from Poco, and Pousette-Dart's "County Line," featuring an astonishing flute solo — almost unheard of in college singing. Basically they were smooth as silk. Slightly out of this genre was "Hey, Good Lookin' (Whatcha Got Coookin'?)" for which the

group grabbed four surprised men from the audience. At least I was surprised finding myself grabbed, and surrounded by gorgeous women asking me hard questions. The set closed with a song about San Francisco and Crosby, Stills, and Nash's "Marrakesh Express," a low-toned and lively encore. The performance was consistently professional and confident, and the ensemble wore nice pants.

The next group was the Williams Octet, from Williams College. They proceeded to sing piously from "Hymn 47, if you have a book," — "Good Ol' Mountain Dew." This bit of raucousness was filled out with a jam session of jug band noises, and finished with perfectly balanced close harmony. The Octet did weird arrangements of normal songs — notably the combination of George Gershwin's "I've Got Rhythm" with the Flintstones theme, and imitating record skips on "So in Love" — and normal arrangements of weird songs like "(I Guess I'm Just) a Lucky So-and-So." They also did a good parody of the college song, celebrating Williams' move to coeducation 12 years ago, and notable for its featured line, "Come on in and cohabitate." In this vein too was the encore, a more traditional "Come Go With Me." The Williams Octet was relentlessly skillful, and even funny.

After all that novelty, I expected Middlebury's Mischords to be more a known quantity, and I hope they'll forgive me, because they weren't anything of the sort. The set showcased a new member and lots of new, or seldom sung, material; contrasted with the Wheatones, the Middlebury group was strong and gutsy — and pretty much as fresh. The set began with "Wasted On The Way," a well-paced and clear

continued on page 15

Show Has Purposeful Art

By Katherine Brown

Folk art seems to be a prevalent theme this spring at Middlebury: while the College is sponsoring a showing of folk art on campus, the Vermont State Craft Center in Frog Hollow is also featuring the folk art of 12 Vermont artists in the center's North Gallery. The diverse collection, which includes a seven-foot basket and a "whirlygig," will be on display until April 23.

The viewer is immediately greeted upon entering the North Gallery by Frank Patoine's "Indian Joe." The colorful wood carving demands attention: its face is extremely life-like; its stance suggests rigidity and at the same time the potential for movement. As Patoine explains in the letter displayed beside the carving, "Joe is 6 ft. 6 in. from the floor to the tip of his feathers. I haul him around in a pickup truck. I lay him on his back with a bale of hay under his back to keep his feathers from getting damaged." Indian Joe, like most folk art, is an integral part of the artist's or owner's life — this art is not to be created and then stored in a museum.

The functional nature of folk art is exemplified in the hand woven baskets, braided rugs, and woven blankets in the collection. Particularly notable are the spreads which grace the four poster

Photo courtesy of Court Frog Hollow

bed, which Mary Worley, the artist, says, are "handwoven using traditional techniques on an 18th century barn frame loom." The natural indigo blue and red dyes of the yarn are also created by the artist.

Whimsically designed and aesthetically pleasing pieces include the weathervane and whirlygig which are more decorative than purposeful, and which incorporate profiles of the old "Vermonter" driving a horse and hitting an anvil. Art displayed on the walls of the gallery ranges from paintings of rustic Vermont scenes, to hooked rug hangings, and collages of natural materials — stones, wood, and plants — on painted backgrounds.

Two delicate and ornamental groupings of objects are the small wooden fans which metamorphose into birds, and the Indian art which includes a magnificent pipe made of wild turkey feathers, lava rock, alder, wolf fur, rawhide, and yarn. These pieces, as do all the offerings in the exhibit, demonstrate the imagination and natural materials essential to the creation of folk art.

Dance Is Based on Dream

By Beth Cleary

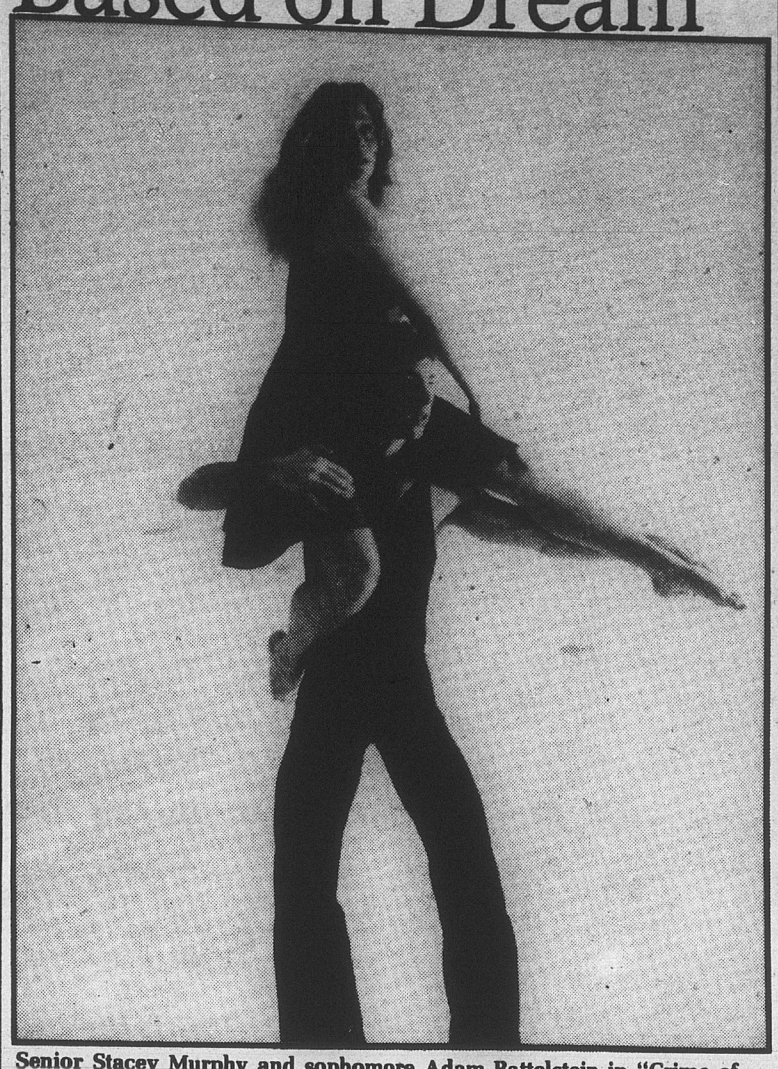
Choreographer tarin chaplin is in the process of creating "Crime of Passion: Verdict Pending." A dance-drama whose seed lies in an actual event, "Crime of Passion" was presented in first phase form to the public last weekend as an opportunity for interaction between the germinating piece and a critical audience.

In the program note, chaplin explained: "The work is based on a true story which triggered a nightmare ... upon awakening from that nightmare, I had a highly detailed vision for a dance. This evening's work reflects my initial attempts at rendering part of that vision into the medium of dance."

For inexplicable reasons, a man calls his old lover to say he's coming back, little knowing that his phone call interrupts her lovemaking with another man. The eventual discovery of the presence of another person in the woman's life triggers in the man a passionate and violent explosion, and he strangles the woman with her own hair. Three hangman's nooses are slowly lowered from the catwalk ... and are seized by passersby, to become the stirrups of a crowded subway car. We are into the second scene. People trip over the body of the strangled woman and go on, until someone bends over the body and others crowd around. End of scene.

Dancers senior Stacey Murphy and sophomore Adam Battelstein performed the first section of the piece — supported by sophomore Ward Joyce — with grace and commitment. Powerful presences onstage, Murphy's and Battelstein's kinetic and dramatic interpretations of the woman and man showed the workings of the first scene to their full advantage.

The second section, which involved supporting street characters, is an abrupt shift out of the intimate psychological world of the lovers, into a crowded world of insular city people. The clarity of the transformation from hangman's noose to subway stirrup is impeccable, and defies our resistance to the radical change. Movement in the first scene between the man and the woman must be as deliberate and hypnotic as that of the lowering nooses, so that we can only watch in horror, glad to accept the switch into the second scene when it comes.



Senior Stacey Murphy and sophomore Adam Battelstein in "Crime of Passion: Verdict Pending."

Photo courtesy of Jenral Prod. Ltd.

The piece walks the line between dance and drama, between the literal and the surreal. chaplin explained at the open discussion of "Crime of Passion" that the piece will expand through four or five more scenes, culling the abstract elements out of the present work and pushing it into the realm of the surreal. I encourage chaplin to follow her instincts toward abstraction, toward reinterpreting the literal story of the piece through the transformational power of abstract movement.

My sense is that, at this point in the work's development, chaplin is naturally relying on literal movement, on acting, to carry certain moments in the first scene — the reunion of the lovers, the pounding of the hair — which could be more powerful if compacted and shaped through dance alone. My sense is also that chaplin knows this, and will follow her vision through to the end of the piece, finding the genuine balance which will redirect superfluous movement.

Seeds of this tenor already lie in the powerful opening sequence, which builds through movement to a moment of literal intrusion: the phone call. This pattern repeats itself as the nooses lower and then become the utilitarian subway stirrups. Movement builds and is rounded out by a literal point of transformation. In the process of exploring and working through her vision, chaplin will doubtless find more of these moments whose dynamics are mysterious and essential to the world she is balancing in the piece.

Singing in Harmony

continued from page 14

version of the Mischord standard. After a short battle with junior Jan Powers' slightly untunable guitar, the group moved into "The Water Is Wide," new to me, and Cole Porter's "Night and Day," done with definite gusto and featuring senior Donna Kinney. Next was what Jeni Campbell introduced as her "best favorite": the Roches' "Quitting Time." It was my favorite too, a great song sung very well indeed. At any rate, the set settled into the blue songs: a rough arrangement of "Mood Indigo," and the topical "Blue Skies." They finished with some Mischord hits, including "He's So Fine," starring sophomores Campbell and Alice Vail and freshwoman Julie Lambert, and "Run River Run." Variety and energy characterized the entire performance, one of the Mischords' best.

Finally, the D-8 performed the good ol' stuff that has made them locally notorious. The singing was tight and the solos were mean, perhaps partly because it was the final performance for dissipated veterans senior Jon Baker, Dave Durning, Dan Elish, John Hadden, Steve Kuhn, and Peter Nalen — not to mention surprise guest and former D-8 Dave Collins. This accounted at least for the extended program; as ex-leader Hadden put it, "We have to do all our solos." The opener, "House of Blue Lights," was fast and tasty; the "Molestation Medley" (the victim was senior Julie Burr) was also up to the same standard. After all this, solists sophomore Dave Revelle and Elish got down on "Satin Dolls;" Revelle's clear high tenor and Elish's cocktail-lounge bass would have made their relatives proud, and we in the audience could share some the excitement those families might have felt. Kuhn rumbled "Love Potion No. 9" to follow, after which came arguably the best number, "Softly As I Leave You." Durning sang a strong "Slap That Bass," and the show ended with "Yes, Sir, That's My Baby" and ended well.

So was a good time had by all? Yes, by golly, through fine, imaginative singing, old bad jokes, wide-ranging styles and songs, and general heartwarming human interaction. As Wheaton's Kim Kelley so aptly put it, "A good show."

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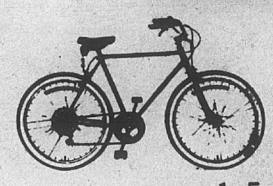

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Dance Company Offers a Creative Evening

By Amy Gabriel

The Middlebury Dance Company gave a meritable performance in Wright Theater on March 23 and 24. The company, which includes seven students, one graduate of the College, and Andrea Olsen, visiting assistantprofessor of theater, dance, and film, performed a variety of pieces, which ranged from the bouncy flavor of "Imbecile With Chords" to the funky energy of "Posturings."

Sophomore Penelope Wyer danced a self-choreographed piece entitled, "Intercepting the Blue Bolts of the Cold Moon." Wyer's fine execution was appropriately accompanied by a live harp and flute, which reinforced the ice-blue mood of the piece.

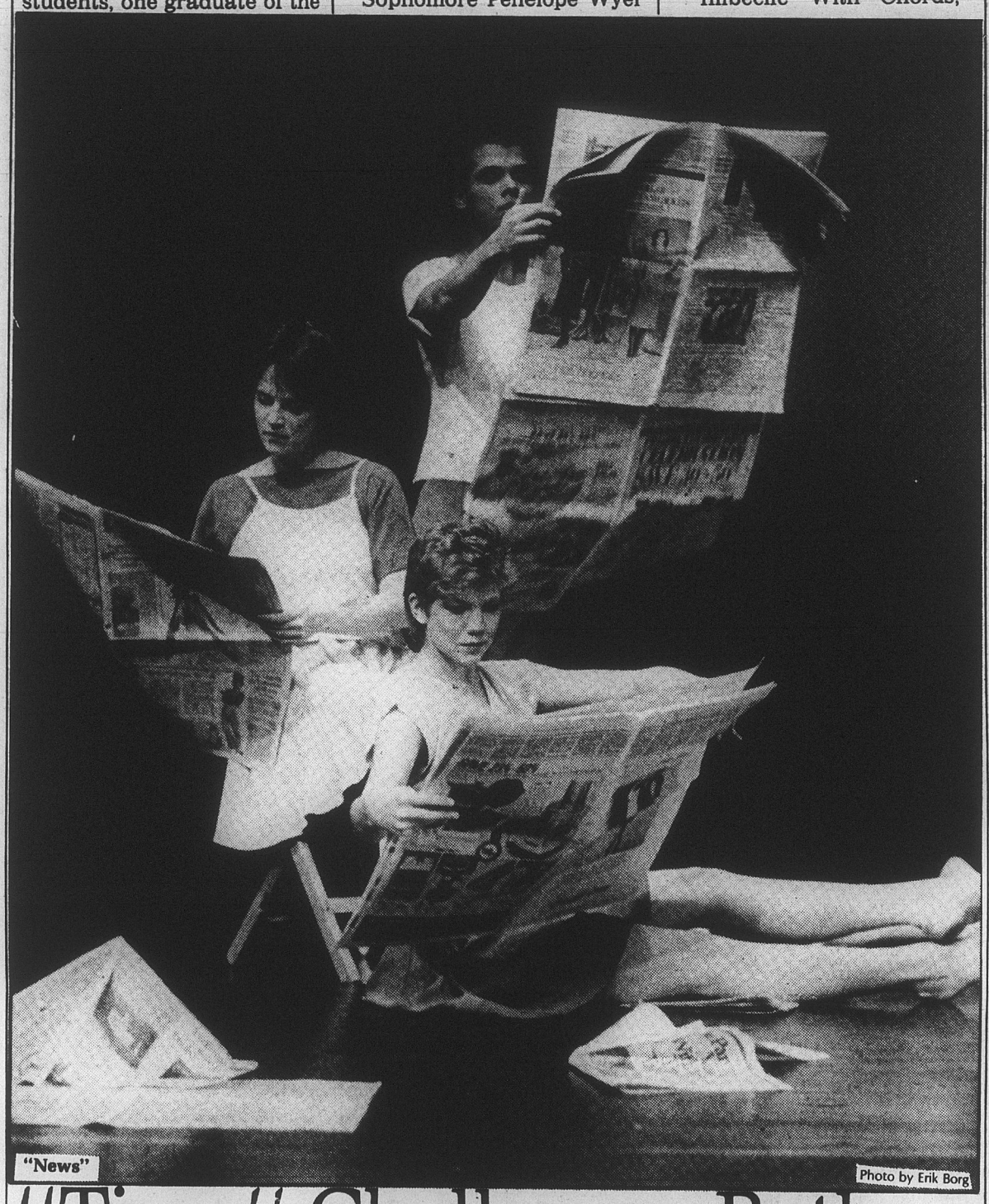
"Imbecile With Chords," choreographed by Patty Smith, a dance artist in Middlebury, added a lively, upbeat element to the concert. The blues music, provided by the Monarch Jazz Quartet of Norfolk, was well suited the barbershop quartet feeling which the piece projected.

The concert needed the injection of high energy which "Imbecile With Chords" offered, for this piece was followed by a non-structured, floating peice entitled "Stratus," danced by guest artists Joan Haefele and Sarah Westphal of Northampton. Except for moments of striking choreography — for example, the image of one woman taking hold of the other's head — the piece seemed to float on endlessly, although it was only 17 minutes long.

In "News," choreographed by Olsen, dancers wore newspapers as masks to convey the message that we all don masks in everyday life. The dancers performed "News" to a tape made of their own voices speaking jumbled phrases pertaining to the news. Unfortunately, the verbal accompaniment drew the audience's attention to the verbal aspect of their piece, and away from the movement. The work had a thought-provoking impact on the audience as both a listener and a viewer; however, the verbal text overshadowed the dance.

"Clearings," choreographed by Olsen and danced by both Olsen and senior Will Harde, had a mesmerizing effect on the audience. Olsen's absorption in her performance contrasted with her partner's non-emotional execution of the movement, which worked in such a way as to tap into the subconscious of the audience.

To end the concert, the company performed "Posturings," guest choreographed by Peter Schmitz. Set to the music of Al Jarreau, the piece displayed a variety of actions creatively arranged. Sophomore Sue Prins went through a daily routine of hair washing and putting on sneakers, dancing a boppy step with partner Liz Bruch. Later Bruch became involved in a comic tete-a-tete with dancer Will Harde. "Posturings" proved a good choice for a final piece and left the audience in an energetic buzz as they made their way out of the theater.



"News" Photo by Erik Borg

"Tiger" Challenges Both Actors and Audience

By Bruce Armstrong

What is compromise? and how hard is it to really love? Doris Lessing's "Play with a Tiger," which is to be presented in the Hepburn Zoo April 22-24, broaches these questions and many more. The questions involve not only the characters and the actors themselves, but the audience, as well.

When junior Andrea Wolfe, director of the play, said, "It's amazing, we're drowning — come see us do our thing," it took me some time to understand just what she menat. After hearing the views of two of the plays principal actors, however, I well understood.

Senior Francesca DiMauro said she considers the play to be "one of the most challenging plays ever to be written and ever to be performed because it is so universal and dynamic." Sophomore Adam Battlestein said, "This play and any play worth its salt on campus is ridiculous in the amount of time it requires to be done well. I also think," he added, "that this play is very important, relevant, and the most difficult play I've ever done and could ever imagine doing."

Wolfe describes the play as a "psychological drama about lovers — men, women and the problems that surround contemporary relationships; about strength, weakness and pain; about taking responsibility for your actions." Moreover, she says the play "deals with an extraordinary communication between a man and a woman — it's not just about electricity, it's electrified."

In the play, Anna Freeman, a journalist and poet, refuses to make ideological compromises in a world that demands them. She and her lover, Dave, live in a world more difficult to recognize, perhaps, than the world of friends and fiances at the start of the play. By nature of its honesty, Anna and Dave's world is profoundly demanding: they knock each other down and beat each other up; they wait, they want, and they "live in the center of the donut."

Wolfe is studying theater, film, and women's history, selected "Tiger" after having worked with it in her directing class. "I realized," Wolfe said, "how far over my head the play was and realized how much more there was to do with it. I wanted to get 'Play with a Tiger' out of my system, but I don't think that I can."

In the play there exists a conscious confrontation between two people to reject their sex role socialization. Said Wolfe, "Seeing the play and trying to understand it is necessary and important, as necessary as it is for two people who really care about each other to stay up until dawn fighting to connect." Lessing's "Play With a Tiger" challenges both its actors and its audience: challenge is what this play is all about.

Rogers Performs Ethnic Dances

By Rebecca Fox

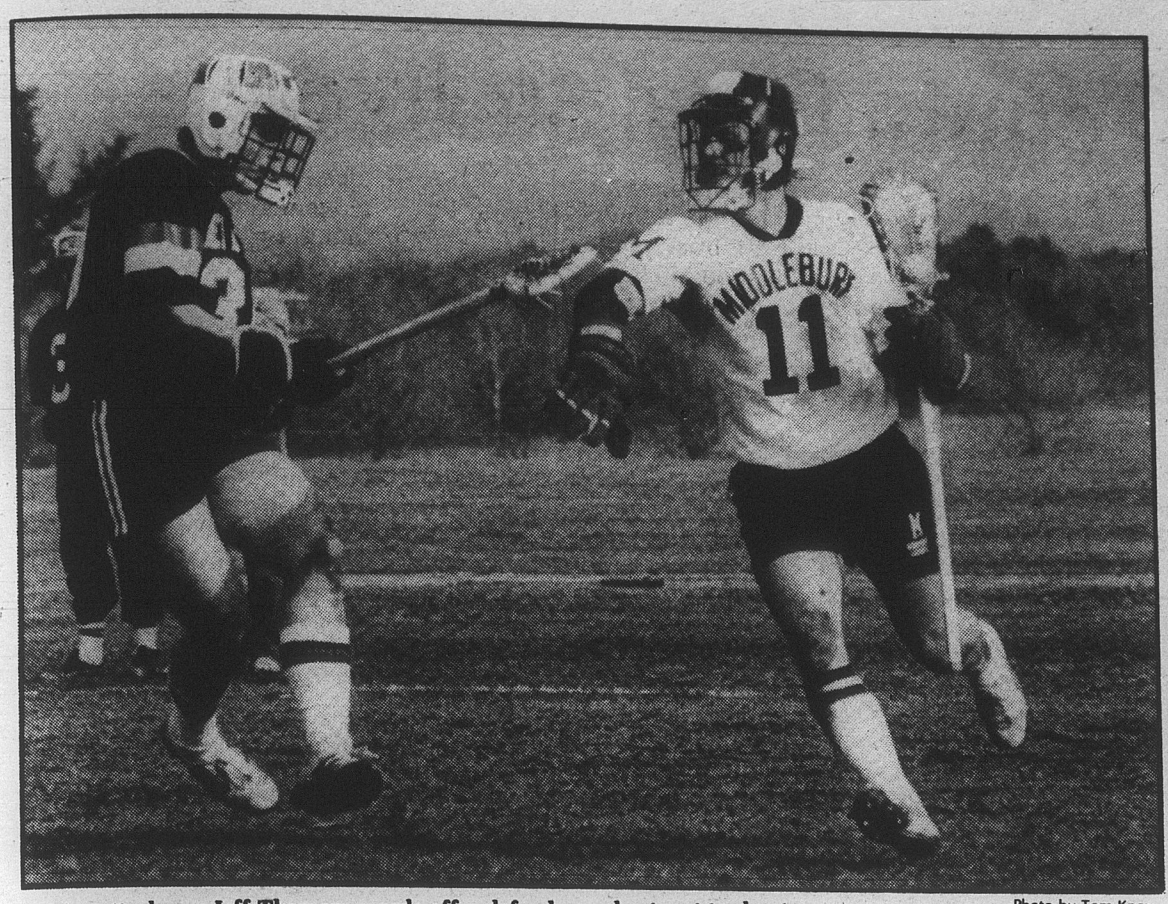
Last Saturday and Sunday evenings, Candace Rogers presented her senior dance concert, "Night and Day," to an enthusiastic crowd in Middlebury's Wright Theatre.

Rogers performed a collection of most physical choreography. Rather than instructing, making a statement, or evoking an emotion, most of her choreography sought to entertain the audience. Her work was for the most part motional rather than emotional, using raw physical energy to present patterns, instead of seeking to express human feelings. Rogers' first section, defined as "spiritual," was an exception. In "Just a Feelin," black and white women together sought to express the burden of their suffering. Using silence and a series of single drumbeats, the women showed their anguish, using physical gestures to express their pain. In the following piece, a solo by Rogers with a reading of "African Worm," moved within the expressive realm as well.

The motional emphasis of Rogers' choreography began in "Playgrounds," which sought to uplift the audience and create a group experience. The dancers moved from the stage into the aisles of the theater, and swaying about, sought playmates in the audience. Unfortunately the audience never really get off the ground. Yet the energetic quality of "Playgrounds" grew into the even more physical jazz number "Nothing But . . .," complete with sparkling revolving ball, and a flashy disco beat.

Its athletic nature presented a coordination challenge to the audience. The physical character of Rogers' work continued to grow through the ethnic dance, "Yahvelu," and climaxed with her solo, "Watusi." These traditional African courting dances, with movement initiated in the pelvis, were enriched and enlivened by the excellent accompaniment of percussionist Philip Hamilton '82 and his group. The physical aspect of Hamilton's beat reinforced the primitive nature of these ethnic dances.

In her final dance, "Watusi," Rogers' raw energy burst out in a driving rhythmic dance of ritual. Her hemp costume again called to mind the African tradition represented here. Unfortunately, the costume and headdress she wore hid her body, and robbed the audience of what it hungered for most during the entire concert — Rogers alone — onstage — dancing. She is compelling to watch and quite accomplished technically. Throughout her concert she demanded the audience's attention, but sought to take few, if any, risks and avoided revealing herself to her audience.



Senior attackman Jeff Thomsen wards off a defender and gets set to shoot . . .

Photo by Tom Knox

Lacrosse Springs Off

By J.P. Roth

The Panther men's lacrosse team returned from their annual spring trip unbeaten, untied, and scarcely scored upon. As far as the team's overall performance, the week could not have been better. Middlebury outscored its opponents 45-12.

Following a good warm-up scrimmage in which the Panthers abused Tufts 8-1, the Middlebury laxmen started their season with a 15-1 trouncing of Babson. The very first whistle started the Middlebury clinic, as sophomore midfielder Chris Winters repeatedly left his face-off opponent in the dust. As the game progressed, Winters continued to demonstrate the finer aspects of the art — he didn't lose once.

The scoring for Middlebury started early and din't stop until the final whistle. Sophomore Kiki White spurred the drive, hitting the net three times. Seniors Jeff Thomsen and Jeff Scanlon had two apiece, with Thomsen assisting four times. Senior Peter Ulrich, and sophomores Nino Scalamandre, Jon Roth, David Hennessy, Rod Fox, Chris Brigham, and Chip Kenyon, each tallied once.

The Panthers dominated every aspect of the game. Hard hitting by sophomores Mark McInerny and Doug Price controlled the action in the midfield. The awesome defense was led by seniors Roy Giarrusso, Bruce Gevertz, and junior Mark Chafee. The Panther nets were kept clean by the impressive work of the goalkeepers, junior Kevin Mahaney and senior Paul Denison, whose save took the wind out of the Babson sails.

The contest with Trinity appeared as though it would be a tight game as the lead went both ways in the first half. The Panthers were forced to overcome an unanticipated obstacle when starting goalie Mahaney was hit ouside of the crease and received an injury to his shoulder. The setback caused him to sit out of the rest of the game; hopefully, he will be able to return before the end of the season.

Denison stepped into the net, making saves that gave the Panthers momentum to orchestrate the 18-9 blow-out, with most of the damage coming in the second half. Individual efforts by Scalamandre, Thomsen, Scanlon, and Ulrich inspired the Panthers and brought home a big victory. Thomsen and Ulrich took the offense in hand, generating eight and four points, respectively. Scalamandre controlled the face-off game winning nine and losing none. On one face-off, he flipped the ball out, scooped it up running down field, and fired a cannon that scored in less than six seconds. Scanlon dominated the midfield at both ends, bringing in eight ground balls and scoring twice. Gevertz and Giarrusso had control of the defensive end, gobbling up 18 ground balls between them. Gevertz commented after the game, "It looked like they would give us a game, but we folded them in the second half and stomped their little guts out."

The Panthers went into the last game of the trip against Wesleyan with confidence, and came out with an impresive 12-2 victory. Assistant coach senior Frank Albanese said, "One of the best things about our team is that we are always ready to play, and we have the power to play our game." The consistantly solid play of the Panthers was evident as the defense continually frustrated the Cardinal offense, while the Middlebury offense flustered and picked apart the Cardinal defense. Scanlon commented on the victory,"It was a good win, we really showed them that we can play as a cohesive unit. We were as solid as a perfect piece of cheesecake." Nice haircuts, too.

Impressive performances were given by Thomsen and Scalamandre, who had three goals each. Fox, junior Steve Embersits, and sophomore Bart Riley controlled the clearing game. Sophomore Larry Freni and Hennessey did an excellent job in the riding phase of the game.

The Panthers travelled to Dartmouth in an away game on Wednesday, April 13.

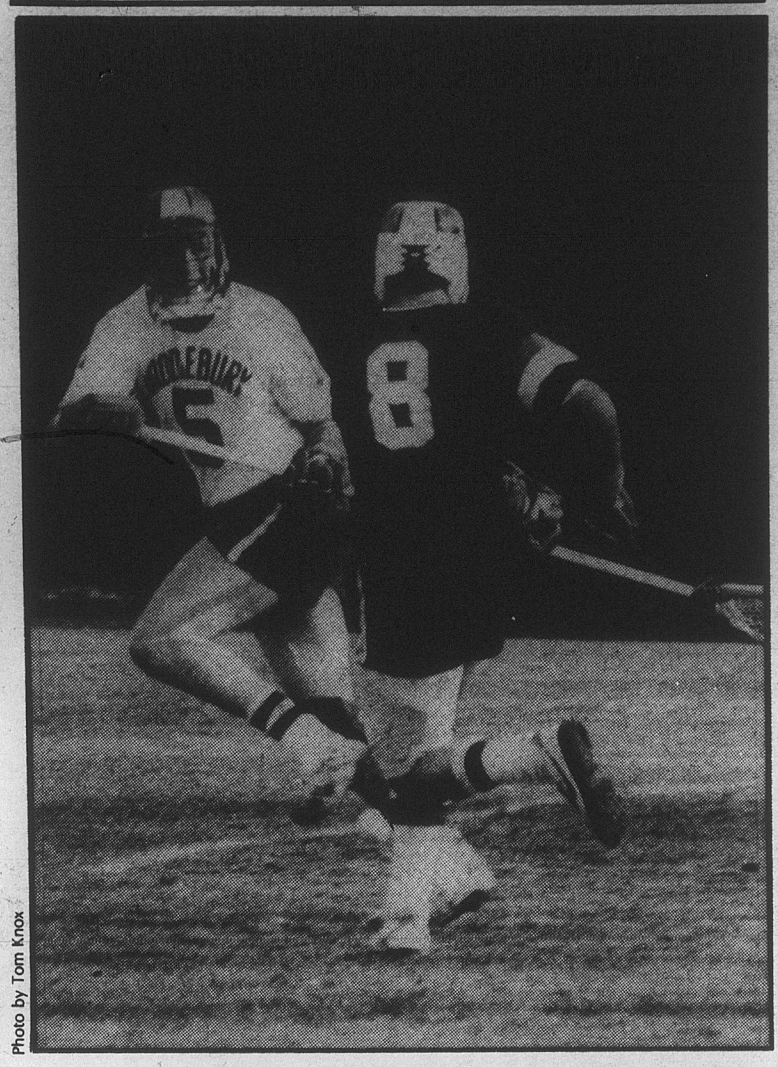


Photo by Tom Knox

. . . as sophomore Mark Chafee plays some defense of his own.

Baseball Steals Two

By Bill Boscow

The Middlebury Panther baseball team got off to a roaring start last Saturday, April 9, as they swept their opening double-header from Southern Vermont College, by scores of 12-8 and 3-2. Both games were crowd-pleasers from start to finish, with Middlebury displaying its ability to come through in clutch situations.

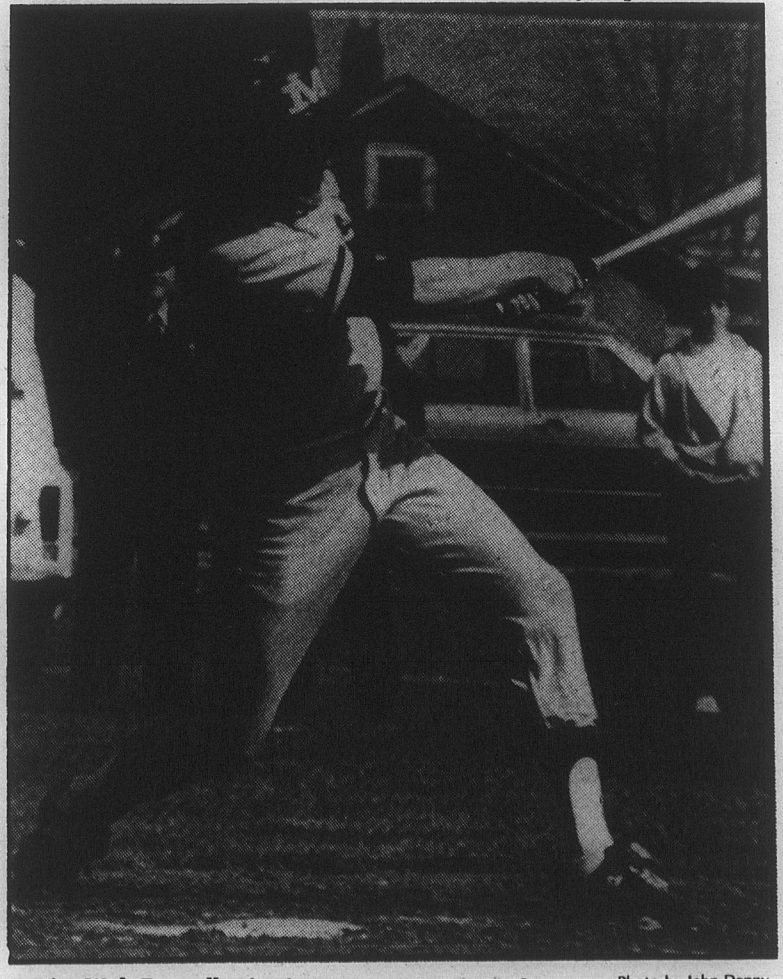
Coach Wendell Forbes gave sophomore Gus Gerulskis the starting nod for the first game. Although the right-hander had control problems at the beginning, he turned in a solid performance before giving way to sophomore reliever Andy Gluck in the fifth inning. Middlebury jumped on Southern Vermont's starting pitcher early, collecting six runs on four hits in the first inning. The rally was highlighted by junior Walt Donnelly's line-drive triple into the right-center power alley, which scored two runs. With the Panthers scoring four in the fourth and two in the sixth, Gluck had all the insurance he needed as he pitched three innings of shutout ball to notch the save.

While most fans were expecting another slug-fest for the second game, it quickly evolved into a pitcher's duel, with both teams unable to score through the first five innings. Senior pitching ace Frank Burke showed great control as he scattered a few hits in five innings of work. Gluck was then called on again and turned in another stellar effort, allowing no runs in two-plus innings for the win. With Middlebury down two runs in the bottom of the sixth, the Panthers buckled down to score in each of their last two at-bats to send the game into extra innings. In the bottom of the eighth, with two on, two out, and darkness descending, sophomore Jon Starrett lined a single into center field to collect the game-winning RBI.

Coach Forbes was both surprised and pleased with the team's performance: "We only had three days of outside practice under our belts and we had good offense and a solid defense. Our pitching on the whole had good control, which is tough to do after the small amount of throwing that they've had."

The Panther offense was indeed potent, with Donnelly, six for 10, and Starrett, on base eight of 10 at-bats, leading the way. Senior co-captain Bob Gulla and senior first baseman Bob Calamari had some clutch RBI's. The

continued on page 18



Junior Walt Donnelly rips into an opponent's pitch.

Photo by John Denny

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BASEBALL

Doubleheader
PANTHERS 12
Southern Vermont College 8

PANTHERS 3
Southern Vermont College 2

MEN'S LACROSSE

Panthers 15
BABSON 1

Panthers 18
TRINITY 9

Panthers 12
WESLEYAN 2

WOMEN'S LACROSSE

PANTHERS 8
Skidmore 9

MEN'S TENNIS

Williams 7
PANTHERS 2

AMHERST 6
Panthers 3

HOME TEAM IN CAPITALS

GAMES THIS WEEK

BASEBALL . . . . . Tomorrow at HOME vs. Castleton (1 P.M.) . . . . . April 18 at UVM April 21 at HOME vs. Albany St. (3 P.M.)

MEN'S LACROSSE . . . . . Tomorrow at Amherst . . . April 20 at HOME vs. Union (3 P.M.)

MEN'S 'B' LACROSSE . . . . . Tomorrow at RPI . . . April 20 at HOME vs. Union (3 P.M.)

WOMEN'S LACROSSE . . . . . Tomorrow at HOME vs. Amherst (2 P.M.) . . . . . April 18 at Dartmouth

WOMEN'S 'B' LACROSSE . . . . . Tomorrow at HOME vs. Amherst (3:30 P.M.) . . . . . April 18 at Dartmouth

MEN'S TENNIS . Tomorrow at HOME vs. Albany State (1 P.M.) . . . . . April 20 at HOME vs. RPI (3 P.M.) . . . . . April 22 at Bowdoin

MEN'S 'B' TENNIS . . . . . Tomorrow at HOME vs. Mt. Hermon (2 P.M.)

MEN'S and WOMEN'S TRACK . . . . . April 17 at the University of Massachusetts (NESCAC)

GOLF . . . . . Today at Skidmore vs. Vassar and Skidmore

Baseball Wins Two

continued from page 17

defense also shined, with only two errors in 15 innings of play.

After playing North Adams last Wednesday, April 13, Middlebury now has four games in the next week. Tomorrow, the team will entertain Castleton State in an afternoon double-header at 1 P.M. On Monday, April 18, the Panthers travel to the University of Vermont to face a tough Catamount squad, and then return home Thursday, April 21, for an afternoon tilt against Albany State.

Tennis Team Starts Slowly

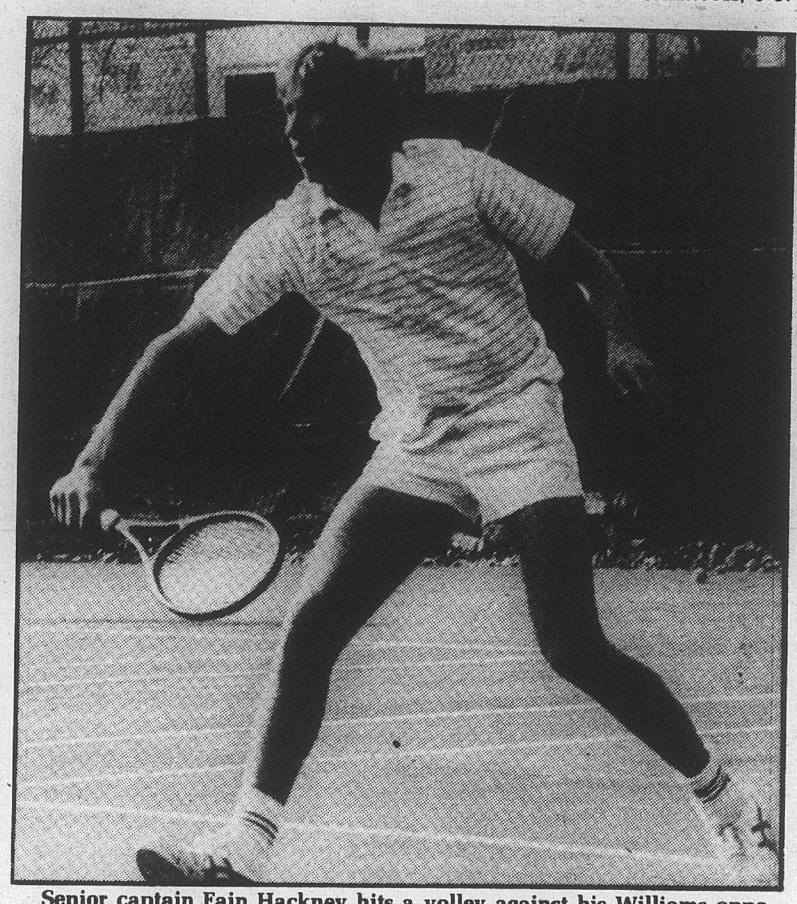
By Geoff Proctor

The Middlebury men's tennis team opened up its 1983 campaign against Williams on Wednesday, April 6, with what coach Mickey Heinecken called "a good effort." Although the Williams Ephmen took four of the six singles matches and swept all three doubles matches for a 7-2 victory, Heinecken said he felt the final score was deceiving. "I thought we were even with them in singles, and we just haven't had enough work in doubles to take a team like Williams which has just returned from 10 days of West Coast tennis."

Opening his fourth season as Middlebury's number one player, senior Fain Hackney reconfirmed his status as one of New England's best with a victory. Using a potent mixture of angled volleys and blistering passing shots, Hackney rolled to a 6-4, 6-7, 6-4 win. Middlebury's other point came when sophomore Dave Revelle won convincingly 7-5, 6-2. Flickers of hope came at the number three and number four positions, as freshman Ross Goodheart almost pulled out his first set, but eventually succumbed 7-5, 6-0, and senior Andy Cherna went three sets before losing 4-6, 7-5, 6-2. Senior Joe Duddy at number two and sophomore Greg Smith at number six both had off days, going down by identical 6-1, 6-2 scores.

Going into the doubles down 4-2, Middlebury needed a sweep to out the match. Unfortunately, Middlebury could not muster enough to overcome the deficit. At number one, Hackney and Revelle came the closest losing in three sets. Duddy and Cherna at number two were defeated 6-3, 6-3, and the Goodheart-Smith combination lost 6-4, 6-4 at the number three spot.

On Saturday, April 9, the Panthers traveled to Amherst to face yet another tough opponent. The big story of the day was number two racketman Duddy, who played nearly flawless tennis to win both his singles (3-6, 6-3, 6-2) and his doubles matches, where he and Cherna seesawed to a 6-0, 6-7, 6-2 victory. The only other point came at the number one singles, where Hackney withstood the best Lord Jeffs had to offer (6-3, 7-6). Amherst went on to win the match, 6-3.



Senior captain Fain Hackney hits a volley against his Williams opponent.

Photo by Tom Knox

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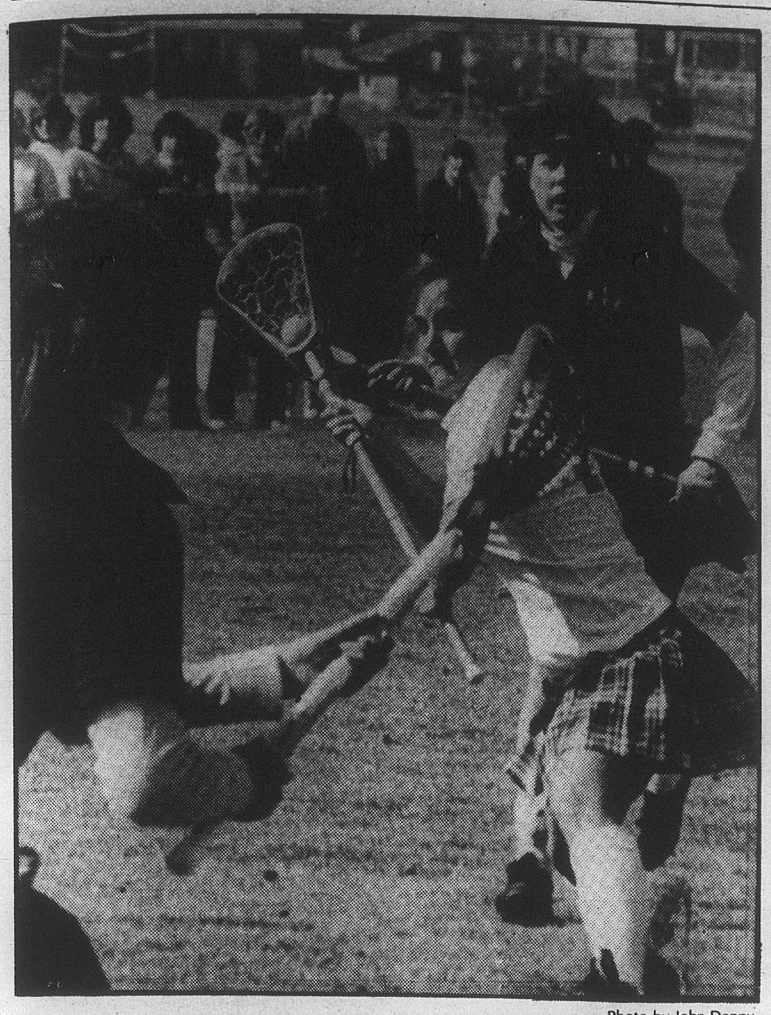

Photo by John Denny

Sophomore Sara Burchfield fires a shot at the Skidmore goal.

Women's Lax Lacks Fire

By Andy Gluck

The Middlebury women's lacrosse team opened its 1983 season last Saturday, April 9, at home against Skidmore College. Middlebury came away with a disappointing 9-8 loss as the Skidmore squad came out fired up and never let the Panthers back into the contest.

The Panthers were led offensively by senior Bunny Mauran, who got a "hat-trick" with three goals. Also tallying for Middlebury were sophomores Sarah Burchfield, Anne Davis, junior Dorothy Van Gerbig, and seniors Libby Bloomfield and Emily Shepard.

The real bright spot for the women was the play of senior goalie Ibit Wright. Wright was away last season and her return has vastly improved the team. Wright's goaltending gave confidence to the defense, which in turn sparked the attack. The squad started off in a man-to-man defense but switched to a zone in the second half. The change seemed to work, and the Panthers will most likely stick with it for awhile.

Last Wednesday, April 13, Middlebury faced a tough contest against Plymouth State. Plymouth suffered their lone defeat at the paws of the Panthers last season, and will certainly want revenge. Plus, the team will be without the services of Mauran, who sprained her ankle.

Despite these setbacks, Middlebury hopes to perform on a higher level than they did against Skidmore for the rest of the sesson. Part of the problem in the opening game was the new rules, which hampered the Panthers style of play. The numerous whistles hurt Middlebury's aggressive, attacking approach to the game. Plus, Skidmore had already played three games prior to their encounter with Middlebury.

Hopefully the women's lacrosse team will not be caught off guard the rest of the season. Following the Plymouth game, they have a home date with Amherst tomorrow.

Ilgner Spurs Track Squad

By Andy Gluck

The Middlebury track team traveled to Westfield State College in Massachusetts last Saturday, April 9, for the Westfield Invitational.

Both the men's and women's squads were up against stiff competition from several teams, including Springfield College, Westfield State, and Smith College. For the men, the field events were a bright spot. Junior Kevin D'Arcy captured second place in the javelin throw with a toss of 50.69 meters. Freshman Duncan Littlefield easily won the pole vault with a leap of 13 feet.

The men's track events did not prove quite as successful. In the 100-meter dash, sophomore Paolo Bentivoglio took second place with a time of 11.8 seconds, and senior Doug Kincade placed fourth. Bentivoglio also competed in the 200 meter dash, placing fourth with a 23.7 clocking. Two Middlebury runners placed in the 400 meters. Freshman Torsten Garber was fourth in 55 seconds, and junior Mike Rich was fifth in 57.8 seconds. Sophomore Ware Kuschner had an excellent 800-meter run, since he took first place with a speedy 1:59.4 clocking. Senior Tom Van de Water completed the 1500 meters in 4:11.6.

On the women's side, Junior Cheryl Whitney clocked an 18.1 in the high hurdles. In the mile relay, the women managed a fourth place finish with a time of 4:36.0. The highlight of the women's events for Middlebury was sophomore Christina Ilgner's first place finish in the 800 meters. Ilgner blazed the track in 2:18.9 seconds.

Both squads are training hard for their Sunday, April 17, meet at the University of Massachusetts, the site of the NESCAC championships.

SPORTS SHORTS

Spaniard Seve Ballesteros won The Masters tournament with a solid final round of 69. The rain soaked event concluded with 18 holes last Monday. For Ballesteros, this was his second green jacket, the first coming in 1980.

• • •

Baltimore Colt quarterback Art Schlichter reportedly gambled over $350,000 dollars in the past few years. The 22-year-old Ohio State graduate helped the F.B.I. capture some organized crime figures after the pressure of the debts and other threats got to him.

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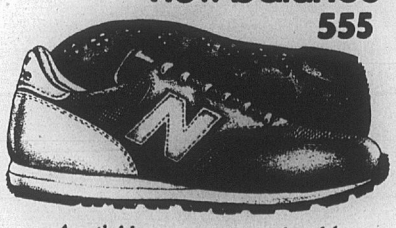

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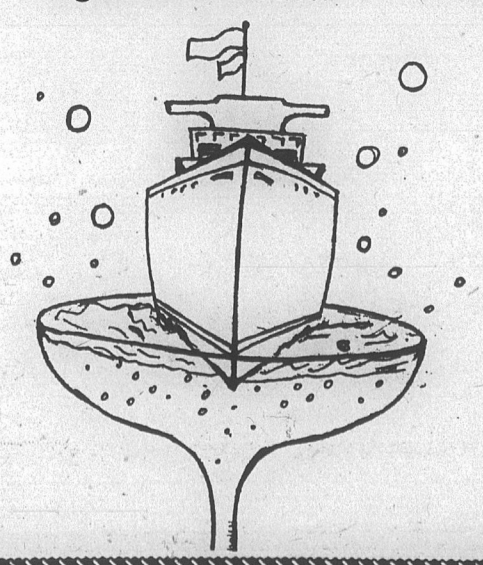
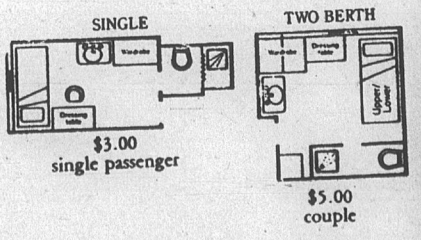
— *Champagne punch* will quench your thirst brought on by the sea air and shipboard activities!
— Win our *Grand Raffle* at midnight! All passengers are eligible to win - Free!



Your complete Cruise Vacation is available for only:



$3.00 single passenger

$5.00 couple

Note: The Captain requests that all passengers wear semi-formal atttire. Tickets are available at Redfield Proctor Travel Agency during Meal Hours or as you board at the SDU Freeman Pier.

CAMPUS CLASSIFIEDS

N.F.: You're a no-good-boogie. Yours truly.

Foof: Can't wait for no school and nonstop ceilings. I think you're an A plus. If we quit school, we contemplate each others navels??!! Love and a million XXXXX's. Bildung. P.S. I'll meet you on the ceiling.

Oh Blueeyes, is there a moon in Vermont? Is it gone forever or could it return someday? I'll always love you.

How sweet.

Now hear this Mrs. Dee you are not a "Queen" and never will be. I thilnk maybe you should try your "luck" at something else. King T-ronie.

Well Peter, things are going to be flying high together at last but unfortunately not alone. T.

Matt Hoser: We regret to inform you that yoku have been banned from VFL. Administrative committee abroad has spies, you know.

Matt, what a terribly besmirched couple you make! I'm sure the fireworks were duds because of the rain.

Eddy and Laird: Since you guys have "dropped" the "subject" so will I . . . but not on a sofa or stairwell!! Laur.

Ondine: It's Friday, finally! See you soon! Baci, BDLA.

Snoopy: you can borrow my Linus blanket anytime as long as I get your food dish. Linus.

Mother Superior: You say you're not "drink," but we know better. Just stay away from those younger men, Sisters L and E.

Smooch, Screech, Splash. The $300 dollar kiss, congratulations black Walter.

To the butt-buddies at Jewett house: Get a real fraternity. Signed, a real fraternity.

To green M&M's and the machine: Study break? Could you answer the phone, please.

To those of you who were in Hawaii "105," and everyone else, thanks for making my birthday so special!

Someone likes your eyes? Well someone likes your eyes Moore than that.

K.F.: You missed a beautiful sunrise Sunday morning! Have fun? I did.

Pendeja! Joder! Another Birthday?? Smooch! Las Pendejas.

Ted: Take a pin and prick. Sorry you blushed. Obnoxious forever. Love, Bufferin.

Okay, Bets, this means what? And where are my cookies from the care package?

No joke Valentine: I need a name. CMM.

Sarah: Good luck on Monday! You better pull through for us (or else)! Cindy and Dor.

To all blood drive helpers and donors: A big belated thank you! Give yourselves a pat on the back. And a special thandks to Mr. Up's. Be ready for the fall drive!

WCM III: So you finally get a classified. You better like it or WTOWS and I, of course, shall be victorious. 4 weeks to summer.

Shannon: Lost again? No more Mr. nice guy. I think this gentleman is ready to suck down some pitchers of beer. Congrats on the triple.

LOST

Wallet lost at Blowout II! Please return to Box 4124. Reward offered.

WANTED

Two bedroom apartment or trailer within 5-6 miles of Middlebury. Responsible adults, no children. Rent negotiable. Call 388-6029 after 5 P.M.

Wanted: Car to rent for a day trip to Burlington. Box 2954.

SERVICES

Keith Richards starting to sound like Roy Clark? If so it's time to clean and demagnetize your tapedeck. Brian Aaron, box 2029, Hillcrest3.

Bud's Barber and Style Shoppe cut to your perfection, long or short. See Bud or Andre. 10 1/2 Merchants Row, Middlebury.

Racket stringing: Tennis, squash, racketball, regripping and repair. Eight years experience. Latest string machine by Prince. Overnight service. Calll Kirstern McEdward, 388-2756, 35 Chipman Park (right behind the football field).

FOR SALE

Flags for sale, all nations, all states, stop by and check out my catalogue. Al, Milliken East 473, 388-2361.

Futons!! Futons!! Futons!! All natural cotton mattresss that form a firm yet comfortable sleeping pad at night and can be rolled into a contemporary couch during the day. All sizes available. Twin $88; Double $112; Queen $123. Free delivery. Futon Gallery, 19 Church St., Burlingtom, Vt. (802) 658-4313.

Rossignol ST comps wilth Solomon SSSe's, 200 cm. $100. Yamaha CT-800 tuner, $170. Call Pete Bauer at 8-6866.

Fridge, fits lots of beer, and is in great shape. Must unload it, $75. C. O'Brien, Box 3185, Painter 101.

Clothes for sale: Used but excellent condition. Suede jacket, scarves, sweaters, belts, boots, shoes, blouses, etc. Call 388-6574 after 6 P.M. for more inf ormation.

CLASSIFIED AD FORM

Please Print or Type

If you need more room, please attach your own paper

NOT FOR PUBLICATION. We must have the following information to print your ad. It will be held in strict confidence.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Phone _____

Ad Class _____

POLICY & GUIDELINES. Classifieds are free to members of the College community and are limited to one insertion each week and to a maximum of 25 words. Additional insertions and longer ads are $1 per 25 words. Payment is required in advance and *not* refundable. Deadline for Friday issue is Monday 6 P.M. Ads may be mailed to The Middlebury Campus, Classifieds Manager, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury VT., 05753 or delivered to Hepburn Annex. No free ads taken by telephone.

Miyaji May Return

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Hard feelings between Miyaji and the administration were not an issue, he maintains. "Even now there is no grudge (against the College administration). We had an honest disagreement concerning policy. These things can happen."

Asked if he is looking forward to teaching at Middlebury again, Miyaji responded, "If I do (return), yes I am." Miyaji said that, "in a way yes," he does prefer Middlebury to the much larger University of Hawaii. "It's totally different" at the university. "At a small college, there's a much closer rapport with colleagues, and of course, students."

Miyaji said that, before he left Vermont, "a number of friends and colleagues urged me seriously to return."

System Tightened

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proposal would be "more liberating" to students, McCormick said Peterson had "a misconception of student opinion." McCormick, who attended the April faculty meeting, also said thought the faculty were "confused" by the procedure in effect at that meeting.

At the April 4 meeting, the original Educational Council proposal was never voted, since the Peterson-George was considered a substitute and was thus voted on first. Another substitute, which would have abolished both concentrations and foundations courses while requiring students to pass two courses in every division, was proposed by Chris Watters, professor of biology.

If either of the substitutes was accepted, the original proposal would be defeated by default. The Watters proposal was voted down by 70 percent of the faculty, and then, because the Peterson-George proposal passed, the Educational Council proposal never reached a vote by the faculty. College president Olin Robison adopted such a course to "keep the meeting moving," because of the volume of material following that needed to be covered at the meeting.

Although some faculty members said they were slightly confused by the fast-paced proceedings, Roberto Veguez, associate professor of Spanish and chairman of the Educational Council, disagreed, saying that he felt Robison "had made it clear on what we were voting."

Erica Wonnacott, dean of students, agreed with Peterson's assessment, saying, "While I recognize the arbitrariness of (the Peterson-George proposal), I think that it is the best one ... If I thought that students would be handcuffed by it, I would object, but I don't think that they will be."

Veguez, said he did not feel that the vote was a "total defeat" but rather, was a "compromise between our proposal and that of Chris Watters." Veguez did agree with Nicholas Clifford, vice president for academic affairs, who later said, "Faculties are very conservative ... In a few years, the Educational Council proposal will probably be accepted." Veguez added that he felt that the faculty had "been very cantankerous lately."

Despite the varying opinions of faculty and students toward the Peterson-George revision, most agree that it is not a major change, but merely a tightening of the status quo.

GOINGS ON

Old Chapel Notes

Copies of the final exam schedule are available at Proctor information desk and in the deans office. Students who need to request a final exam change for ANY reason (including two exams scheduled at the same time) should do so promptly. Forms are available in the deans office. No requests will be considered after the last day of classes.

The $200 reenrollment deposit must be paid by April 14 if you are planning to be enrolled fall term 1983. If payment by that date is not possible but you are planning to be here in September, please see one of the deans of students before the 14th.

Students planning to go to summer school and transfer the credits toward their Middlebury degree must have prior approval from the chairman of the appropriate Middlebury department. Forms may be obtained in the dean of students office. A student may normally receive transfer credit for no more than four courses taken during a single summer, a maximum of two courses during a session of six weeks or less. Summer courses must meet for approximately the same number of contact hours (36 contact hours per course) as do regular semester courses at Middlebury College.

Reminder: April 15 is the last day to request special student status for fall term 1983. See Handbook, p. 47. If you have questions, stop by the dean of students office.

Registration for fall term courses wil be held on Sat., May 7, in McCullough Gym between the hours of 8 A.M. and 12 noon. Registration cards will be in student mail boxes on May 2. Students should consult their advisers and choose courses during the week prior to registration. All students in the class of '86 who entered in September must declare a major and choose an adviser in the major department before registration. Name of the chosen major should be printed in the box provided on the registration card. The new adviser should print name in the adviser box and sign on the line immediately below the box.

Copies of the course registration summary, course schedule and registration information, including the hours designated for each class to register, will be available at Proctor information desk. Students in the classes of '85 and '86 will register by random numbers which will be posted in Proctor on Thurs., May 5.

Students may register for no more than 4 courses at registration. Those wishing to take 5 courses may not register for a fifth course until the fall drop-add period, after the freshmen have registered. There will be a $25 fine for failing to register on May 7, unless excused by a dean. If you cannot come to registration because of illness or other legitimate reason you may have a friend in the same class register for you. Students will be allowed in McCullough only during the hours of their own registration. Your proxy wil have to register for you on your random number and for himself on his number.

Students who owe fines and bills will not be able to register until their accounts are cleared. Be sure your debts are paid before May 7. Please bring receipts with you to registration.

FRESHMEN: Must declare major before registration. Please see chairman of chosen department and ask that an adviser be assigned; you may request a particular professor. You will declare your major on your registration card.

Holocaust Views

continued from page 5

vivors of the concentration camps and their liberators. Much of the footage shows prisoners being released from the concentration camps and is shockingly vivid. The testimonies given are stark and emotional, with speakers more than once breaking off into sobs.

The documentary showed interviews of delegates to the First United States Holocaust Memorial Conference. The delegations represented 14 nations, "allies united by a moral obligation to speak out," whose "testimony served as a warning not to allow the genocide of any people to happen again."

Explicit pictures of the horrors encountered by the liberators as they entered the camps were emphasized with their own words. An American soldier described the scene as "an emaciated mass of humanity more dead than alive." Another said, "I walked the pleasant little streets of Dachau and smelled the smell of death and asked how could this be?"

The survivors also documented their impressions. "The train arrived at a place which appeared to be a farm ... we were in a extermination camp called Treblinka." Upon liberation one Polish survivor commented, "This was not a happy ending ... it was an empty victory."

The documentary ended with hopes that in remembering the Holocaust, we will not allow it to happen again. "Let us remember well the sign posts to genocide," stated Alexander Haig, former Secretary of State. former President Jimmy Carter said, "The world failure to recognize the truth permitted the Holocaust to succeed, our generation will never let us forget." Such testimony was given by both the survivers and liberators to serve as a reminder after they are gone.